

Mar 17 '20

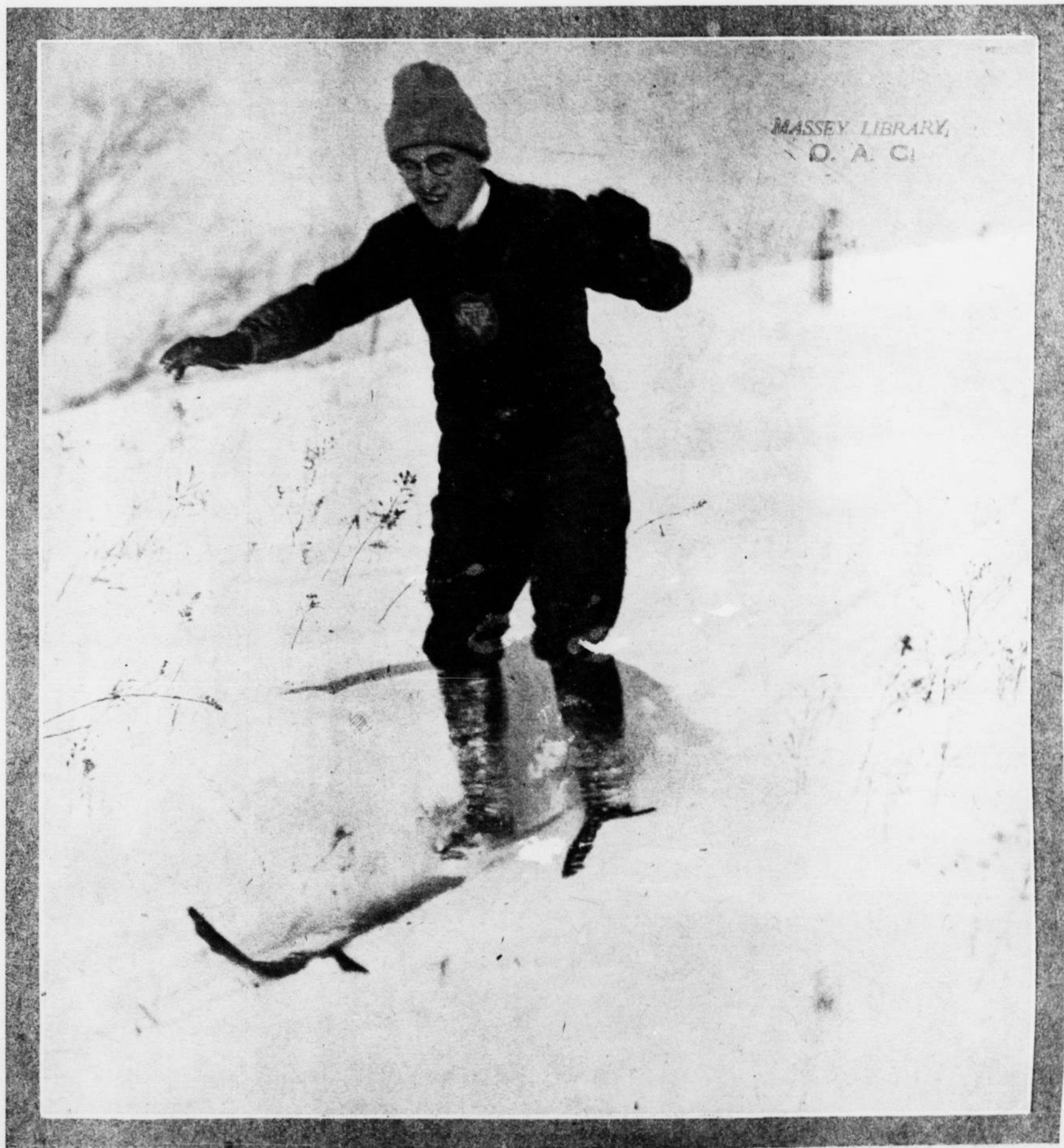
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

March 17, 1920

\$1.50 per Year



SKIING, A POPULAR WINTER SPORT

Circulation over 76,000 Weekly

Commercial Advertisers in The Guide, 1920

Amherst Piano Co.
 Alberta Clay Products
 Arro Lite Co.
 Alberta La Crosse Tractor Co.
 American Pad and Textile Co.
 Advance Rumely
 Aultman and Taylor Machinery Co.
 Alberta Foundry and Machinery Co.
 J. D. Adshead Co.
 Alamo Farm Light Co.
 American Separator Co.
 American School of Music
 Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co.
 Avery Co.
 Anthes Foundry Ltd.
 Aspinwall Can. Co.
 Armstrong Independent Fisheries
 Acme Electric Co.
 Atlas Coal Co.
 Thos. Allen
 Arctic Fish Co.
 Bates Machine Tractor
 Beaver Co. Ltd.
 Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co.
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 Wm. Bourke and Co.
 Booths Tannery
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 P. Burns and Co.
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 Bank of Toronto
 Berry's Poultry Farm
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 Bank of Nova Scotia
 Beaver Fire Insurance Co.
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 Phil. Barney
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 Black and Armstrong
 Bole Grain Co.
 Edward Brown and Co.
 Burns' School of Wrestling
 Can. National Carbon Co.
 Christie Grant Ltd.
 Can. Consolidated Rubber Co.
 Canada Starch Co.
 Canadian Oil Co.
 Can. Fairbanks Morse Co.
 Canada Salt Co.
 Canada Cement Co.
 J. I. Case Co.
 Carnation Milk Products Co.
 Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
 Canada Paint Co.
 Canadian Kodak Co.
 Clare Bros. Western Ltd.
 Christiansen Implements Ltd.
 California Packing Co.
 Cleveland Tractor Co.
 Calgary Iron Works
 Canadian Avery Co.
 Cushman Motor Works
 Canadian Bank of Commerce
 Canadian Express Co.
 City Sewing Machine Co.
 C.P.R. Dept. of Colonization
 Canada Bond Corporation
 Canadian Fur Auction Co. Ltd.
 Canada Permanent Mortgage Co.
 A. Carruthers Co. Ltd.
 City Fish Market
 Clark and Martin
 Canadian National Ry.
 A. B. Cail
 Canadian Packing Co.
 Continental Publishing Co.
 Confederation Life Assurance Co.
 Consumers' Fish Co.
 Consumers' Lumber Co.
 Codville Co. Ltd.
 Cowan Co.
 Cudahy Packing Co.
 Columbia Graphophone Co.
 Cox Gelatine Co.
 Creelman Bros.
 A. B. Cushing Lumber Co.
 Delco Light Co.
 De Laval Co.
 The Dunham Co.
 Dominion Textile Co.
 Dominion Battery Co.
 E. L. Drewry Ltd.
 Dominion Linseed Oil Co.
 John Deere Plow Co.
 Dustbane Western Ltd.
 D. R. Dingwall Ltd.
 Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co.
 Dominion Loan and Securities Co.
 Dominion Life Insurance Co.
 Dominion Bank
 Dominion Fur Co.
 Dominion Securities Corporation
 Dwyer Elevator Co.
 Eagle Mfg. Co.
 Edmonton Cement Co.
 Emerson Mfg. Co.
 Electric Wheel Co.
 Thos. Edison Inc.
 Erickson Artificial Limb Co.
 Emerson Brantingham Co.
 Egg-O Baking Powder Co.
 T. H. Estabrooks Co.
 Jno. East Iron Works
 The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.
 Frost Steel and Wire Co.
 Ford Motor Co. of Can.
 Fortuna Cream Separator Co.
 N. K. Fairbanks Co.
 Flaxlinum Sales Co.
 Funsten Bros.
 F. M. T. C. Lumber Co.
 Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange
 Fairview Chemical Co.
 Findlay Bros. Co.
 General Tractors Inc.
 Wm. Galloway Co. of Can.
 H. Clay Glover
 Garden City Feeder Co.
 Gem Ear Phone Co.
 Guelph Carpet Co.
 Walter Gratias
 Gray Tractor Co.

The Advertising Boycott

THE Guide has been deluged with requests from local association secretaries and other readers for the names of those firms who are boycotting The Guide by the withdrawal of their advertising. Not being in a position to supply this information fully at present The Guide has decided to publish periodically a list of those firms who do advertise in its pages.

The list is published for the information of The Guide readers who desire to aid The Guide by purchasing their requirements as far as possible from The Guide advertisers. This list has been very carefully prepared and it contains only the "commercial" advertisers—but does not include livestock, classified or government advertisers.

Of course, the firms who are boycotting The Guide, because it supports the tariff policy of the organized farmers, are not found in this list. Their scheme is to place their ads in other papers in Western Canada whose tariff policies are not objectionable.

But, of course, it must not be inferred that all firms whose names are missing from this list are boycotting The Guide. Some who are selling their goods in Western Canada are not advertising in any western paper, for perfectly legitimate reasons. Others do not advertise at this season of the year. The Guide is not able at the present moment to publish a complete list of the boycotters, for several obvious reasons. But their ads are not in The Guide, though they are now appearing or shortly will appear in other farm papers in the West.

What Advertising Is

It is only reasonable to assume, however, that all those firms who are anxious to do business with The Guide readers at this season of the year are advertising in The Guide. Considerably the larger part of the cost of producing The Guide is met by the revenue from advertisements—and the same is true of every other newspaper or journal with large circulation in Canada. "Commercial" advertisements in farm journals are the announcements of manufacturers and dealers who have goods or service which they desire to sell to farmers. The advertising pages of a farm journal that is conducted honestly are of great value to its readers in aiding to buy the best and cheapest goods on the market.

The Grain Growers' Guide has maintained a very high standard in its advertising as in its editorial policy. No advertisement of any kind is accepted by The Guide unless there is every reason to believe that the advertiser is honest and reliable, and that The Guide readers may be assured of getting what they pay for. The Guide could easily have increased its revenue by tens of thousands of dollars by accepting advertisements for patent medicine, or "get-rich-quick" mining stock or real estate. These advertisements are plastered all over many daily papers and some other journals that have little regard for the welfare of their readers. But such advertisements have no place in The Grain Growers' Guide. The Guide has not only refused to accept questionable advertisements but has spent a large amount of money in efforts to make advertising safe. The Guide realizes that the publisher's responsibility to its readers extends to its advertising pages as well as to its reading pages. If all other publishers adopted the same policy the fakir and crook would find less victims to fleece.

The Guide's Position

Because of the superior service which The Guide has rendered to its readers both in its reading and advertising pages, The Guide has built up the largest volume of advertising carried in any farm journal in Canada. The revenue secured from these advertisements has been used in creating a better

paper for the reader—which, of course, means a better journal for the advertiser. The Guide has never yet paid one cent in dividends upon its capital stock but has aimed first and always to render service to its readers.

These facts will make it clear to The Guide readers that they can assist The Guide by patronizing as far as possible The Guide advertisers. Advertising is placed where it is profitable. If The Guide readers make it their business to deal with The Guide advertisers they are protecting themselves in four ways.

First. They are assured that The Guide advertisements are more carefully censored for reliability than in most journals in Canada.

Second. By buying from The Guide advertisers they are helping in the strongest possible way to increase the advertising revenue of The Guide, and thus enable The Guide to publish a better paper and give ever better service to its readers.

Third. By patronizing The Guide advertisers its readers are making it absolutely impossible for the "Divine Right" protectionists to cripple or seriously injure The Guide by the withdrawal of their advertisements.

Fourth. By telling The Guide advertisers when you write them that you saw their ad in The Guide you are not only helping The Guide but also yourself. You help The Guide because advertisers then know how widely their advertisements in The Guide are read. You help yourself because The Guide advertisers know that The Guide demands from its advertisers satisfactory service to its readers.

Thus the great purchasing power of farmers who support The Farmers' Platform and the policy of the Square Deal can be used to create the best and most influential journal in the land, and able to withstand any attack that can be made against it. The farmers and their families who read The Guide every week are purchasing \$100,000,000 of goods every year. If they make it their policy to select chiefly those goods advertised in The Guide they will be bringing back dividends to themselves and striking a powerful blow for the freedom of the press.

How to Help The Guide

How can this be done? For the assistance of those thousands who want to help The Guide in every possible way we urge the following methods:

1. Make it a practice when reading The Guide to inspect the advertising pages also, and see what announcements they contain of interest to you.
2. When you are buying any advertised products as far as possible buy those advertised in The Guide.
3. When you answer an advertisement say that you saw it in The Grain Growers' Guide.
4. When you wish to purchase some advertised product that is not advertised in The Guide write a letter to the firm and point out the value of The Guide as an advertising medium and the reason why you support The Guide advertisers. Tell your local dealer the same.
5. If you find any advertiser in The Guide who fails to give a square deal notify The Guide immediately, giving all the facts.

These rules will maintain the organized farmers in their present position where their own paper can always be free to fight their battles without fear or favor. It will also enable The Guide to publish more frequently than once a week.

It is the purpose of The Guide to publish an up-to-date list of its advertisers from time to time for the assistance of its readers.

Note.—This list of advertisers on this page is made up to include only the issue of March 10. There are some advertisers in this issue not on the list. These will be included in the next list.

Gould, Shapley and Muir Co.
 G. L. Griffith and Son
 Great Western Garment Co.
 Good Hope Mfg. Co.
 Gray Dorr Motors Ltd.
 Gutta Percha and Rubber Co.
 Guarantee Sheet Metal and Roofing
 Gold Medal Co.
 Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.

Great West Life Assurance Co.
 Grollier Society
 Jno. Hallam Ltd.
 Hart-Parr Co.
 Hall-Zryd Foundry Co.
 Heintzman Piano Co.
 T. H. Hand Fireworks Co.
 Oscar Hough
 W. J. Hill

Hill Bros. Fur Co.
 Dr. Hess and Clark
 Hudson Bay Co.
 Hemphill Trades Schools
 Home Bank of Canada
 Imperial Life Assurance Co.
 Imperial Bank of Canada
 Imperial Oil Co.
 International Harvester Co.
 International Stock Food Co.
 Robt. H. Ingersoll and Bro.
 W. A. Jenkins Co.
 Jones' National School
 A. Stanley Jones
 Jones Tractor and Impt. Co.
 Kill-Em-Quick
 A. J. Kirstin Can. Co.
 Thos. Keating
 Ketchum Mfg. Co.
 Kellogg Switchboard Co.
 Kansas Blackleg Serum
 Lake of the Woods Milling Co.
 J. B. Lawrence and Co.
 Geo. H. Lee
 Lally Farm Lighting Co.
 Lever Bros.
 Laurence Williams
 B. Levinson and Bros.
 R. A. Lister and Co.
 Louden Machinery Co.
 Livestock Feeding Association
 Lisle Mfg. Co.
 London Veterinary College
 Manitoba Finance Corporation
 W. A. McKenzie and Co.
 Manufacturers' Life Assurance Co.
 Merchants Bank of Canada
 Mineral Springs Sanitarium
 Minnola Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
 W. C. Macdonald Reg'd.
 J. J. H. McLean Co.
 Frank Massin
 Massey-Harris Co.
 A. E. McKenzie Co.
 McCollum Lumber Co.
 McMillan Fur and Wool Co.
 McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium
 R. H. McKenna
 Maxwell's Ltd.
 Mason and Risch Ltd.
 Mantle Lamp Co.
 Jno. F. McGee
 Manitoba Engines Ltd.
 McCormick Mfg. Co.
 Metallic Roofing Co.
 Minneapolis Steel and Machinery
 Anton Mickelson Co.
 Miner Rubber Co.
 Monarch Tractor Co.
 Murks Thistle Eradicator Co.
 Musical Mdse. Sales Co.
 Monitor Stove Co.
 North-western Life Assurance Co.
 New York Life Insurance Co.
 North-American Life Ins. Co.
 Northern Trusts Co.
 Northern School of Taxidermy
 National Trust Co.
 National Life Assurance Co.
 Northern Electric Co.
 North-West Hide and Fur Co.
 Northland-Knitting Co.
 National Steel Car Corporation
 National Products Ltd.
 North-West Biscuit Co.
 National Drug and Chemical Co.
 F. A. Neubert
 Northern Shirt Co.
 New Method Dental Parlors
 North Star Oil Co.
 Northern Trading Co.
 North-western Fisheries Co.
 Northern Lumber Co.
 Osler Hammond and Nanton
 Oxo Ltd.
 Patmore Nursery Co.
 Parke Davis Co.
 Pedlar People
 Petroleum Products Ltd.
 Peerless Products Ltd.
 Pratt Food Co.
 A. and E. Pierce
 Prince Albert Fuel Co.
 Portage la Prairie Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
 Pierce Fur Co.
 Quaker Oats Co.
 Howard C. Rash
 Riverside Iron Works
 James Ramsey
 Rideau Specialty Co.
 Rogers Lumber Co.
 Rock Island Plow Co.
 R. S. Robinson
 Royal Produce and Trading Co.
 Royal Trust Co.
 Royal Securities Ltd.
 Royal Bank of Canada
 Dr. F. W. Robinson
 Sask. Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
 Siskind Tannenbaum
 Standard Bank of Canada
 W. B. Sterling
 Sovereign Life Ins. Co.
 Sarnia Fence Co.
 Saskatoon Piano Co.
 Saskatoon Hardware Co.
 W. G. Scythes Ltd.
 Simmons Ltd.
 W. Smith Grubber Co.
 Sharples Separator Co.
 B. Shragge Iron and Metal Co.
 Shingle Agency of B.C.
 Simonds Can. Saw Co.
 J. A. Simmers Ltd.
 Harold Shipman
 Security Lumber Co.
 J. H. Speers and Co.
 Steele Briggs Co.
 Standard Chemical Co.
 Stinson Tractor Co.
 Stevens Brush Cutter Co.
 Standard Produce Co.
 J. L. Stifel and Sons
 Stromberg Carlson Co.
 Swedish Separator Co.
 Tide Water Oil Co.
 Toronto General Trust Co.
 Turner Tractor Sales Co. Ltd.
 Timpkin Roller Bearing Co.
 Troy Chemical Co.
 Townsley Mfg. Co.
 Twentieth Century House
 Thompson, the Jeweler
 Tudhope Anderson Co.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is \$1.50 per year, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$2.00 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$2.50 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. Special request is made that renewal subscriptions should be sent in promptly after receiving notice that the subscription has expired. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank, or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

Associate Editors: R. D. Colquhoun, John W. Ward, P. M. Abel, and Mary P. McCallum.

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Vol. XIII.

March 17, 1920.

No. 11.

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display.....50c. per agate line
Livestock Display.....30c. per agate line
Classified.....8c. per word per issue

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Chas. H. Thornton Co.
United Sales Co.
U.S. School of Music
Union Bank of Canada
United Grain Growers
United Seed Growers
United Iron and Foundry Ltd.
United Farmers of Manitoba
United Engines and Threshers Ltd.
Western Empire Life Ins. Co.
Western King Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Western Can. Flour Mills Ltd.
L. E. Waterman Co.
J. H. Wallace
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.
Wettlaufer Bros. Ltd.
John Watson Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Western Clock Co.
Wells Richardson Co.
Western Home Monthly
Willis-Overland Ltd.
Winnipeg Piano Co.
Wheat City Tannery
Wm. Wrigley Co.
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
R. J. Whittla and Co. Ltd.
Wisconsin Incubator Co.
Wilson Ear Drum Co.
F. H. Wiley
Whitmore Bros.
Winnipeg Vet. and Breeders' Supply Co.
Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor
W. F. Young and Co. Inc.



BE CAREFUL

Owing to the increased cost and decreased output of the higher-grade pianos many inferior instruments are being launched upon the market with the lure of low prices.

You will never get satisfaction from a poor piano, no matter how cheaply bought, either in musical worth or length of service.

Save yourself from loss and disappointment by buying only pianos of well-known make or dealing with a dealer of well-proved reliability.

House of McLean Pianos

have represented the finest values obtainable in Western Canada during the past 30 years. Write today, stating about what price you wish to pay and we will send you full particulars of our pianos at that price.



The West's Greatest Music House.
The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano and the Victrola.
Dept. G,
329 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Parliamentary News

King's Amendment for Early Election Lost—Sir Thomas White takes High Protectionist Stand—By Our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont. March 11.—In parliament this week the expected happened when the government and its followers, by rejecting Mackenzie King's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, decided that it had no desire to risk its fate at a general election. Unionists, to the number of 112, expressed a preference for the retention of their seats and sessional indemnities for another session or two, and 19 absentee Unionists would, doubtless, have done likewise had they been present to register their votes. On the other side of the House 11 cross-benchers and 67 Liberals voted for an appeal to the people in order that a parliament more representative of present-day public opinion might assume charge of the affairs of the Dominion. The 11 cross-benchers who voted for an election were: Hon. T. A. Crerar and Messrs Clark (Red Deer); Thompson (Qu'Appelle); Maharg, Reid (Mackenzie); Johnston, Kennedy, Gould, Halbert, Caldwell and Knox. Major Andrews, former Unionist member for Centre Winnipeg, who announced that he would support the amendment and who on Monday took a seat in the midst of the cross-benchers, did not happen to be in the House when the division bells were set agong at 2.30 on Wednesday morning.

The debate on the amendment and the address and the division thereon have served the good purpose of clearing the atmosphere at least for the present. The government and the majority behind it have made it perfectly clear that they intend to sink or swim together as long as possible. It is now apparent that unless there is some quite unlooked for development the government will be able to prevent

disaster overtaking it this session within the four walls of parliament. Whether it will be as successful in handling the situation outside the House during and after the session is quite another question. The necessity for re-organization of the cabinet and the consequent election of new ministers is the bridge of danger which the government must cross, and there are many, even among its supporters, who doubt its ability to remain in power until the end of the parliamentary term.

Unionists to "Carry On"

At the first Unionist caucus of the session held on Thursday, consideration of a permanent policy for the party was deferred until Sir Robert Borden returns to the capital a couple of months hence. Then it will be absolutely for the prime minister to come to some definite decision, and in the meanwhile, less talk is likely to be heard of a new leader. Momentarily at least, Sir Thomas White, should he decide to return to public life, is regarded as first choice as possible successor to Sir Robert, the Meighen boom having to a considerable degree spent itself.

A somewhat amusing feature of the closing days of the debate this week was a characteristic speech by Sir Thomas White, former minister of finance, who apparently rushes down from Toronto to make reply to the telling criticism of his record as minister by Dr. Michael Clark. Sir Thomas White's effort was amusing because he gave to the government forces the slogan "carry on." Coming from the minister of finance who quit them when the ship of state was getting into troubled waters, the slogan has caused some ironical comment and has recalled the criticisms levelled at Sir Thomas

Continued on Page 58

The United Farmers' Guide

On April 7, the first issue of The United Farmers' Guide will be published at Moncton, New Brunswick, as the organ of the organized farmers of the Maritime provinces. The farmers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have been interested in organization and already have made a big start. They have had, however, no journal to serve them as The Grain Growers' Guide has served the farmers in Western Canada. The result has been that The Grain Growers' Guide has united with the farmers in the Maritime provinces to publish the United Farmers' Guide to assist them in their work. The Grain Growers' Guide will be the chief owner of the new paper and it will be published under the same management as The Grain Growers' Guide. The United Farmers' Guide will be the same size and made up in the same form as The Grain Growers' Guide.

There are a great many Maritime province people in the prairie provinces, and no doubt thousands of them among the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide. They are fully aware of the benefit which The Grain Growers' Guide has been to the organized farmers in the West. No doubt many of them would like to send a subscription for the new paper to some of their friends who are still living in the Maritime provinces. The subscription price of The United Farmers' Guide is \$1.50 per year, or \$3.00 for three years. We would ask any person who wishes to help the movement in the Maritime provinces to send in subscriptions for their friends who are living there so as to get as many subscribers as possible. Send all subscriptions to The Grain Grower's Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and they will be forwarded to the Moncton office, and each subscriber will receive the first issue of the new paper.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

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WATCH-REPAIRING

Mail your Watch to us NOW.
We will repair it so you may have the use of it when the Spring rush commences.

"WE HURRY"

THOMPSON "The Jeweler" Minnedosa, Man.

EGGS AND DAIRY BUTTER WANTED

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Man. Govt. Produce Licence No. 14
Successors to Matthews-Black & Bell Ltd.

In
N.E. Sask.
Black Loam
Belt

Mixed Farming
Never Fails

This splendid soil always produces great quantities of feed. Poplar bluffs protect stock and crop from hot and cold winds.

We recommend

The Carrot
River Valley

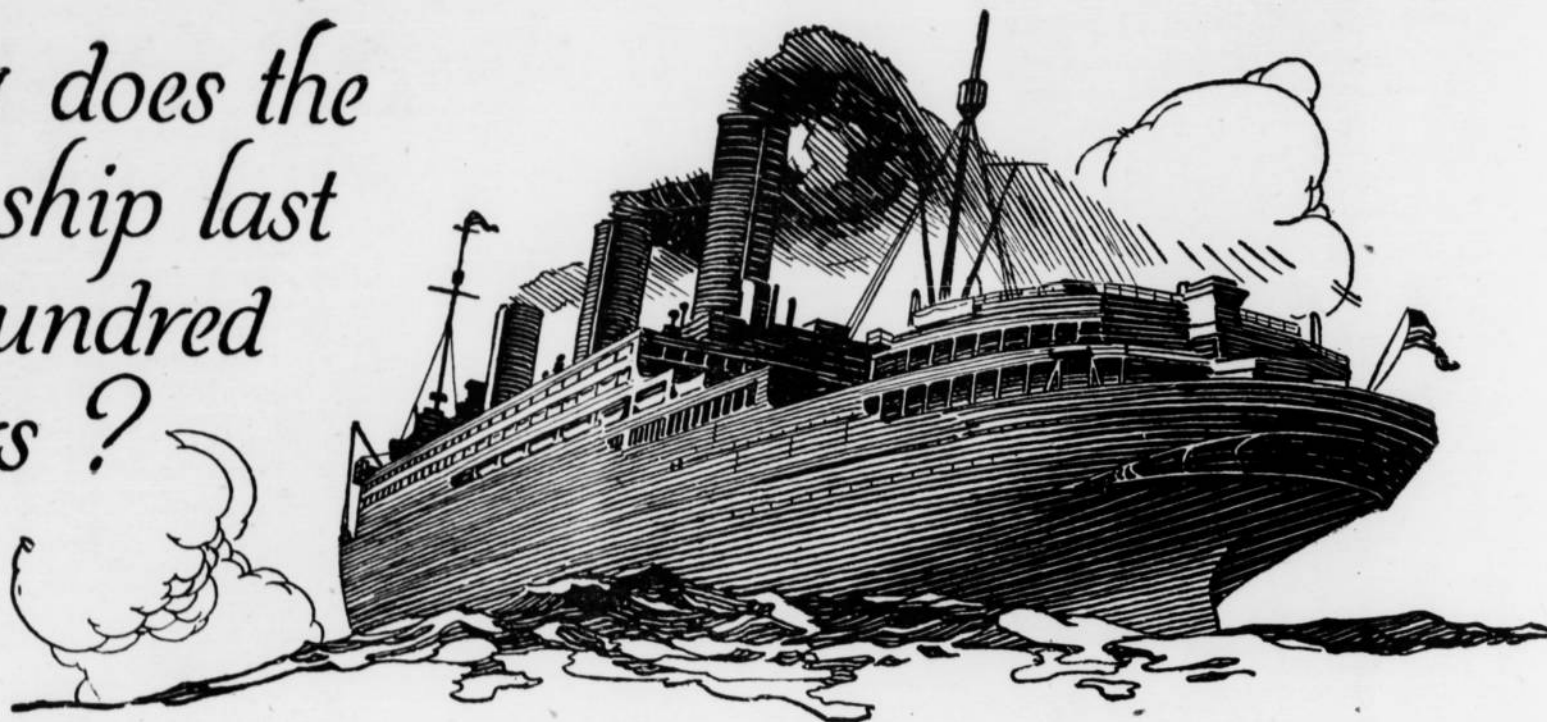
TISDALE DISTRICT

We specialize in improved and wild land.

Write us for Map and Booklet.

Black & Armstrong
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

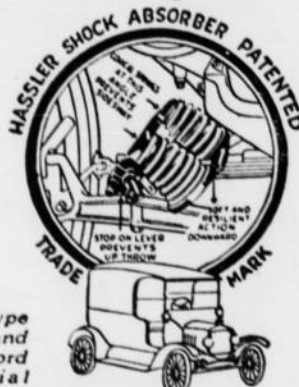
Why does the
big ship last
a hundred
years?



For Ford Passenger Cars.



This Twin Type for Front and Rear of Ford Sedans



This Twin Type for Front and Rear of Ford Commercial Cars



This Twin Type for Front and Rear of Ford One-Ton Trucks

IT IS not at all uncommon for a big ocean ship to stay in service for a century. Even though buffeted by storms without number, it rides the waves as on a cushion.

Hassler Shock Absorbers are to your Ford Car what the great cushion of water is to the ship. They take up every jolt and jar and prevent vibration.

You actually can add a third to the life of your Ford Car by equipping it with Hassler Shock Absorbers.

Your running expense, including tires, repairs, gasoline, is decreased very considerably. In fact, in tires and repairs there is at least a thirty per cent saving!

And not only is your Ford made a better investment, but a more satisfactory one. It is made comfortable; it steers easier; it is safer; and you can get greater service from it because you will feel inclined to drive it farther.

Regular Hasslers are for the Touring Car, Roadster and the Coupe. There are special Hasslers for the Ford Sedan. Also for the Ford Commercial Car and the Ford One-Ton Truck.

Hasslers do not necessitate the mutilation of the car in any way. They are quickly and easily installed by your garageman. You are privileged to use them for ten days and if you are not pleased they are removed without cost to you.

There should be a Hassler dealer near you. If you don't know him, write us and we'll tell you about our ten-day Trial Offer and see that you are supplied promptly.

Opportunities now for exclusive distributors in many foreign countries.

ROBERT H. HASSLER Ltd., 821 Sherman Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
HASSLER SALES AND SERVICE STATION, 2-4-6 AND 8 WOOD ST., TORONTO, ONT.
W. L. RENTON & COMPANY, 16 JARVIS ST., HAMILTON, ONT.

HASSLER
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Shock Absorbers
PATENTED
for Ford Cars and Trucks

The conical springs set at the angle shown prevent sidesway and allow for the most resilient downward action. The springs compress on either upward or downward movements—do not stretch out of shape—do not allow up-throw. Hasslers last as long as the Ford and make it last.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday March 17, 1920

W. J. Healy, Librarian

It will be a matter of general regret to readers of The Guide that W. J. Healy has severed his connection with this journal. For nearly two years Guide readers have enjoyed Mr. Healy's signed and unsigned articles in this paper. His long journalistic training in both eastern and western Canada gave him a ripe experience and very wide knowledge and equipped him as one of the leading journalists of Canada. He has now entered a new field of great usefulness as Provincial Librarian of the Province of Manitoba. The magnificent new parliament buildings at Winnipeg have provision for the development of one of the finest libraries in Canada, and the government has selected Mr. Healy as the most capable man in Manitoba as Librarian. His extensive journalistic experience and his wide literary knowledge and ability equip him admirably for his work. The best wishes of his wide circle of friends among Guide readers will go with him in his new work.

The Dawn of a New Era

The present session of the Dominion Parliament, which began on February 26 with more than the usual pageantry and theatrical pomp, will hold a high historic place in Canada's annals for more reasons than one. It is the first session in that new edifice of imposing proportions and great beauty of architectural finish which has been erected on Parliament Hill, in the nation's capital, in place of the buildings which were destroyed by fire in 1916. It is the first session of Canada's Parliament at which the question of Canada's status of nationhood among the nations of the world demands attention. Most important of all from every truly Canadian and national point of view, it is the first session at which the supporters of the New National Policy have taken their place as a clearly defined group, distinctly apart from both the supporters of the Union Government and the members of the Liberal opposition. It is a group absolutely free from any entangling connection or association with either of the old parties which have heretofore made Canadian political history. It is a group whose members owe no allegiance to anything but the principles they stand for and are accountable only to their own consciences and sense of patriotic duty, and to the Canadian citizens who have elected them to champion these principles faithfully and steadfastly.

The manner in which this little group of men stands forth as the living embodiment of a new national movement in politics marks the dawn of a new era in Canada. The light of the coming sunrise is definitely visible. Just as the tower which is to be the crowning feature of the new edifice at Ottawa has yet to be built—a tower in which there is to be enduringly recorded the name of every Canadian who served in the war—so also the new national political movement which the group of "cross benchers" at Ottawa stands for has its work to do for the new Canada—the ideal Canada that heroic Canadians gave their lives for.

"First the blade, then the ear; then the full grain in the ear." The little group at Ottawa is as yet only a mere fraction of the whole membership of the House, but it stands for more than all the rest. Behind the members of this group is a great and rapidly-growing proportion of the Canadian people. The principles championed by the members of this group claim the support of patriotic,

forward-looking Canadian citizens, men and women from end to end of the Dominion who know and feel strongly that the life of the nation has broken away from the past and must shape itself anew in accord with true democratic ideals of equal rights to all and special privilege to none. The forces of privilege and reaction are no less intensely concerned, though in a diametrically different way, in watching the little group at Ottawa, whose appearance as the beginning of a permanent force is the outstanding feature of the session. It is the fruitage of 18 years of devoted work for the establishment of true democracy in Canada. Those years of unselfish effort, steadfastly persevered in against difficulties and obstacles that were formidably discouraging at times, have been years of faithful and constructive service to principles. Future historians will write of the work of education in citizenship carried on by the organized farmers, and of organization for political action for the furtherance, not of the prejudices of class interest and the purposes of privilege, but for the promotion of the principles of true Canadianism. The light of the dawn of the new era is now breaking in the East. Forward with renewed determination and high purpose, all true comrades of the advance!

Using the Bludgeon

The Guide is fortunately able in this issue, on page 8, to publish the details of the scheme aimed to bludgeon the low tariff press of Canada into servility. G. M. Murray, former general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, appears as the chief operator, or "Moulder," or "Shepherd," or whatever he calls himself in this Prussian system. It will be noticed in reading Mr. Murray's famous document, that the whole scheme was to be launched very quietly and secretly so that the press would be crippled by the withdrawal of advertisements without knowing the cause of it. But the press of Canada now has the facts and public opinion will steadily be informed upon the development of this nefarious plot.

So far as we are informed The Grain Growers' Guide is the chief victim in western Canada. The Guide, however, has received hundreds of letters from readers and resolutions passed by local associations declaring for their support of The Guide in this fight. The indications are that the boycott will shortly be broken, or that some of the boycotters will be taught a lesson which they will be a long time in forgetting. Before this boycott is finished it may affect most seriously some of the boycotters. They may find their business in western Canada seriously curtailed.

As near as we can discover the boycott is largely confined to the "high as Haman's gallows" group of protectionists. They are obsessed with the idea that they are divinely appointed to rule Canada—for their own benefit. Cowardly in their instincts, purse-proud and arrogant, they fancy that they will be able to bully or bludgeon the press of Canada into servility. They have grown rich by gouging the public under shelter of the high tariff and are determined to continue the system of legalized robbery at all cost.

There is another group of protectionists not so selfish, nor so arrogant, who have refused to join in the iniquitous boycott. This "moderate protectionist" group realize that there are other people as well as themselves entitled to opinions upon the tariff question. They will continue to do business on a busi-

ness basis. With this group the western farmers will have no quarrel. There will be differences of opinion but they will be fought in the open, where every man will be able to exercise his full rights of citizenship.

In the present situation it would seem that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as an institution should declare its attitude upon this scheme to bludgeon the press. Does the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which has always declared that it stood for the highest and noblest things in Canada, countenance this high-handed effort to bludgeon the press? Let us hear from the official mouthpiece of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Industrial Canada, the official organ of the C.M.A. should be heard from.

Bank Profits and Interest

The controversy between the banks and the rural credits societies of Manitoba as to the rate of interest at which loans shall be made by the banks, has directed attention to the question of bank profits. It has been contended by the banks that the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which they have loaned money to rural credits societies in Manitoba, does not allow them a reasonable profit. They have made a strong effort to secure an increase of the rate to six-and-a-half per cent., contending that the state of the world's money markets justifies this rate. The banks, however, have yielded to the persuasions of Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, and have agreed to continue loaning to the rural credits societies at six per cent. for the present season, with the understanding that the situation shall be reviewed at the next session of the Manitoba legislature and an increased rate allowed if conditions then justify it.

In the meantime the public may very profitably inform themselves as to the privileges which have been conferred upon the banks by parliament, and the profits which the banks are making. The chief privilege which the banks enjoy is that of issuing notes up to the full amount of their unimpaired paid-up capital, and to circulate those notes as currency equal to coin of the realm. A bank with \$10,000,000 paid-up capital can print \$10,000,000 worth of bank notes, and loan this money out at interest. For this privilege they pay not one cent. to the government or anyone else; they are not required to have one dollar of gold to guarantee its redemption; all they are required to do is to deposit five per cent. of the value of this note issue with the minister of finance in the bank circulation redemption fund, on which they receive interest at three per cent. This privilege is naturally a source of considerable income to the banks. But the chief profits of the banks come from the business of receiving deposits and making loans. At the end of January, 1920, the eighteen chartered banks of Canada had on deposit \$1,784,705,061 and they had loaned \$1,757,865,614. Of the deposits \$621,408,025 were withdrawable on demand, that is current accounts, and \$1,163,297,037 were subject to notice, which means savings accounts. Some big customers, such as the governments and corporations receive interest on deposits on current accounts, but generally speaking the banks pay no interest on current accounts and three per cent. on savings accounts. The money which the banks have for loaning costs them on the average slightly over two per cent. They lend this money to large corporations at six per cent. and to farmers in Western Canada at eight, nine, and in some cases, ten per cent., and even higher. The claim of the

banks is that the difference between what they pay for money and what they charge for it is fair and reasonable, and that they cannot defray the expense of doing business and pay a fair dividend to their shareholders on any lesser margin. If a company in any other line of business claimed it was necessary to charge four or five times what its commodities cost the public would claim either that the company was badly managed or it was guilty of profiteering. The Co-operative Peoples Banks of Quebec, which were described in last week's issue of The Guide, are doing business and paying dividends on a much lower margin, and it is distinctly up to the chartered banks to show why they cannot do the same.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and as figures compiled from the published statements of the banks, reproduced in The Guide last week show, the banks in their last twelve months period made a net profit of \$21,613,718, which was over 18 per cent. on their paid-up capital, and over nine per cent. of their combined capital and reserve.

It is hoped that the banks will avail themselves of the privilege of discussing this important matter in The Guide. We are satisfied that the farmers do not want the banks to do business at less than a reasonable profit. A full and free discussion will aid towards a mutually satisfactory settlement. Mr. Brown's article is an excellent beginning for the discussion.

Servile Press Exposed

The Toronto Globe in its leading editorial article on March 8 vigorously condemns the advertising boycott against the low tariff press and declares that it will not be dictated to in any way by any advertisers. The Globe also publishes a letter sent out by the Managing Director of a Toronto daily newspaper begging for money from protected manufacturers because it is boosting for the protective tariff. But more interesting still, The Globe publishes a letter sent out by the Manager of the Toronto office of the Winnipeg Telegram, of which the following is an extract:

If attacked on the street by a thug would you deliberately hand him a pair of brass

knuckles to fight you with? Absurd, isn't it? But in the use for advertising purposes of free trade newspapers to the exclusion altogether of tariff protectionist mediums, you are actively contributing with thousands of other manufacturers to a cause positively hurtful to your own interests.

The letter then proceeds to ask for advertising for the Winnipeg Telegram because it is supporting the protective tariff. This Winnipeg Telegram letter, describing the low tariff press as "thugs," is really a gem. The Winnipeg Telegram has for a long time been one of the best authorities on journalistic thuggery in this country. This letter is typical of the sweet scented methods it has always employed.

The time is approaching when readers of newspapers and other journals will require to exercise discrimination in the selection of the journals that enter their homes. They will watch more closely the reading matter published in such journals.

They should know who are the owners and where the money comes from that supports them. The Guide believes that before this boycott is completed it will have a profound effect upon the press of Canada, but not the effect which the boycotters intended.

The Pioneers at Ottawa

Not only is it true that the present session at Ottawa is destined to be historic. It is true also that few preceding sessions have had in their first three weeks so many speeches, not only able and interesting, but characterized by high thinking added to the sum total of parliamentary oratory which is preserved in the pages of Hansard. When the Hansard of this session is turned back to in the years to come the high excellence of the speeches made by the members of the group supporting the principles of the New National Policy will not fail to make itself felt. That high excellence is all the more conspicuous by reason of the contrast between it and the speeches made by some typical spokesmen of the old partyism who have been heard since this session began.

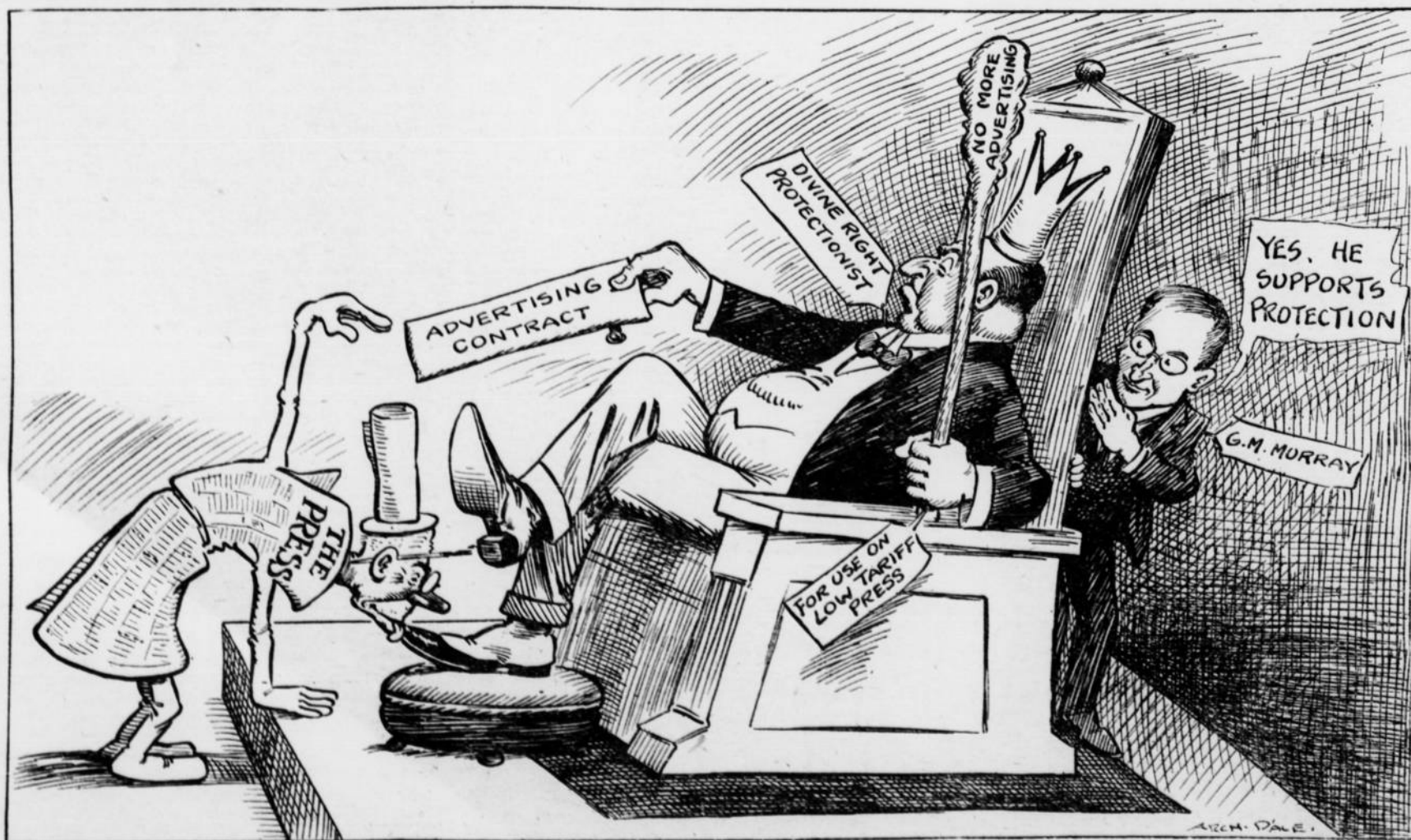
The old party catch-cries; the old cheap appeals to prejudice, sectionalism, and ignorance; the old unworthy methods of partisan

tongue-wagging belong to the old era; but there are still survivals of them to be heard in this dawning of the new era. All Canadians who are upholders of the principles of true democracy formulated in the New National Policy have reason for deep satisfaction that the spokesmen in Parliament of these principles unfailingly give evidence of having a high and broad outlook upon national questions. Because of their speaking sincerely from deep convictions they raise to a high level any discussion in which they take part.

The Canadians who, without distinction of class or occupation, find themselves in sympathy with the new national political movement have reason to think with satisfaction of such spokesmen at Ottawa of their convictions as T. A. Crerar, John A. Maharg, John F. Reid, Dr. Michael Clark, O. R. Gould, Andrew Knox, J. F. Johnston, Thomas MacNutt, Levi Thomson, R. H. Halbert, W. J. Kennedy and T. W. Caldwell.

These men are spokesmen of the new and true democracy which will regenerate Canadian public life. They are few in number as yet in Parliament; they are the pioneers at Ottawa of the new national movement. There will be a great increase in the number of such men in the next House of Commons.

On page two of this issue of The Guide there is published a complete list of the commercial advertisers using The Grain Growers' Guide. This list is published in response to a deluge of letters asking the names of those firms who are boycotting The Guide. The evidence is being gathered steadily in regard to those protectionist firms in Eastern Canada who are engaged in this effort to cripple The Guide. When this information is complete The Guide will be ready to publish the names of those firms. With the present temper of the Western farmers in their determination to stand behind The Guide in its fight for freedom, these Divine Right protectionists may bitterly regret their actions.



Some Protectionists' Idea of a "Safe and Sane" Press



Threshing Wheat on the Portage Plains, Manitoba.

Nation Builders in the West

By A. S. Handicap

(Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer" and "The Tariff, and How It Works")

Article VI.—War Time Elections Act

"So long as a single one amongst your brothers has no vote to represent him in the development of the national life, so long as there is one left to vegetate in ignorance where others are educated, so long as a single man, able and willing to work, languishes in poverty through want of work—so long do you have no country, in the sense in which country ought to exist—the country of all and for all."

AFTER three years of war and on the expiry of the extension of the term granted the old parliament, the holding of a Dominion election became necessary, and the date was fixed for December 17, 1917. Several provincial elections had been carried out satisfactorily during the war time under the provisions of the ordinary local acts, with the addition of the machinery for the taking of the qualified overseas soldier vote. Instead of carrying on the federal election under the regular Election Act that had been in force for some years, supplemented by revised provisions for taking the soldier vote, the War Time Elections Act and the Military Voters' Act, 1917, were passed a few weeks before polling day, making sweeping changes in the qualifications of persons entitled to vote. Such acts were to continue in force during the war and until demobilization after the conclusion of peace.

It is not within the scope of this article to discuss, or even suggest, the motive or purpose, good or bad, that led to the preparation and adoption of these acts. But inasmuch as some of their provisions are opposed to British constitutional principles, and tend to destroy that trust and confidence which is the essence of the relation between the nation and the individual upon which popular government is founded, the questions involved in the changes become national in their application, and universal in their importance, and should be considered from those standpoints.

Their possible effects upon the immigrant material we had already accepted for incorporation in the foundation of our national structure—upon the future relationship between the foreign settlers and ourselves—upon the development of hearty co-operation in the building of a united, free and happy Canada—are so far-reaching, so continuing, and so incendiary, that it is the duty of every citizen to take the matter into serious consideration, with a view to the restoration of that harmony and fraternity which formerly existed in the West, and which, if it had been taken advantage of in the proper way and at the proper time, would have led to the assimilation and absorption of the foreign element with a resultant virile, homogenous people.

The War-Time Franchise Terms

Under the old act, the qualifications to give a person a vote at a Dominion election in any province were those prescribed by that province to entitle such person to vote at a provincial election. If less than one year old, the latest provincial list was adopted as the list for Dominion purposes. If a new list was required to be made, it was prepared according to provincial laws. The acceptance for Dominion purposes of the standard of qualifica-

tion of voters fixed by the provinces has been generally recognized, and has been the avowed principle of at least one of the great political parties. The War Time Elections Act disqualified as voters:—

(a) All persons who, on the 6th day of July, 1917, were members of the religious denomination or sect called Mennonites, who were exempted from military service by order-in-council in 1873, and all persons who on said date were members of the religious denomination or sect called Doukhobours, who were similarly exempted in 1898, the disqualification not to apply to those who had volunteered for and been placed on active service in the war.

(b) Every naturalized British subject who was born in an enemy country and naturalized after March 31, 1902.

(c) Every naturalized British subject born in any European country (whether or not the sovereign or government thereof was an ally of Britain in the present war) whose natural or mother tongue was the language of an enemy country and who was naturalized after March 31, 1902, excepting such as were serving or had served in the army or navy, and the grandparent, parent, son or brother of such.

The act gave the vote to every female person who, being a British subject and qualified as to age, race and residence, was the wife, widow, mother, sister or daughter of any person, male or female, living or dead, who had served within or without Canada in any military or naval force.

All persons who were disqualified from voting under paragraphs (b) and (c), with such of their sons as on polling day were not of legal age, were held exempt from combatant military and naval service.

The Soldiers' Votes Provisions

The Military Voters' Act, 1917, passed at the same time as the War-time Elections Act, gave the right to vote to every person, male or female, who being a British subject, whether or not ordinarily resident in Canada, and whether or not an Indian, had been while within or without Canada, appointed enlisted, enrolled, or called out for and placed on active service in the Canadian forces, whether an officer, soldier, sailor, dentist, nurse, aviator, mechanic or otherwise. The act further provided for the taking of the military vote at the front as follows:—

If the military elector could state the electoral district in which he had last resided for at least four months out of the 12 months immediately preceding his going on service, his vote was applied in that district.

If he could not state or so specify an electoral district where he had so resided for such time, but could state a district wherein he had at any other time resided, his vote was applied in that district.

If he could not, because of non-residence or otherwise, so state or specify, he was deemed an elector of and his

vote was applied in any electoral district that he might indicate.

Withdrawing the Right to Vote

The withdrawal of the right to vote in Dominion elections from the thousands of persons who came under the classes mentioned, was a violation of British fundamental laws. It was a breach of faith—it was a repudiation of contract—it was a denial by the nation of the seal and signature of its duly authorized court officials—it was a refusal to acknowledge the written decisions of its own judges. This taking away in Canada of the rights of citizenship, that had been enjoyed and exercised in many instances for 15 years, was a much more serious blemish on national honor than was President Kruger's withholding of these rights from some 80,000 British, who had been allowed to become residents, to purchase lands, to open mines, to develop trade, to establish industries and to build up cities in the Transvaal. They had not been given the rights of citizenship. They had not been promised such rights—in fact they knew that the Boers did not want them in the country, and that the naturalization laws were so onerous that it was almost impossible to comply with the conditions for naturalization. Nevertheless, they went in, and upon having their demands for rights of citizenship refused, appealed to the Queen, as suzerain of the country, for assistance in securing their demands.

The South African Case

Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced, the Hon. Geo. E. Foster seconded, and parliament unanimously adopted in 1899, a resolution expressing the sympathy of the House with the efforts of Her Majesty's Imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of Her Majesty who had taken up their abode in the Transvaal, such measure of justice and political recognition as might be found necessary to secure them possession of equal rights and liberties.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the government, in moving the resolution, said in part:—

"At first blush it may be said, and, perhaps, with some reason, that if the people of the Transvaal have chosen to refuse the rights of citizenship to any but their own race they are within their own rights—that to nations as well as men the old saying applies, that every man's house is his own castle.

"That would apply if Mr. Kruger had not allowed the Uitlanders to go into the territory of the Republic, to found and build cities, develop the country, and if he had not taken their money and filled his treasury with it. But, having allowed them to go into the country and become residents, the least that could be expected by those who took up their abode therein was that, having assumed the duties of citizenship, they should likewise be given the rights of citizenship. . . . If there is any country in the world it

is this country of ours, Canada, where we can proclaim this principle, that wherever men of different races, but races of equal rank, are found to live together under the same government, the only policy which can give adequate justice to all, which can give satisfaction to all, which can insure harmony, is a policy of equal rights and equal justice, a policy which will give to every citizen, without any question of birth or origin, the same rights, the same liberties, the same privileges, the same aspirations."

A Deprivation of Right

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster, in seconding the resolution on behalf of the opposition, said in part:—

"In the first place, we on this side unitedly and most heartily concur in every sentiment expressed by my honorable friend respecting the purpose of the resolution as well as the reasons for which it has been presented to the House. Nothing strikes us more strongly than the attempt—which may be based on grounds of self-preservation and limited patriotism—of President Kruger to keep for himself and the Dutch citizens of the Republic the rights, the privileges, the powers, which they have hitherto had. But everyone sees that it is a contest that can have only one termination, that today the civilized world is hostile to such a policy as that. Great Britain's efforts have always been marked by the free giving of equal rights to men of every nationality who choose to become citizens of her own country or of any of her dependencies."

N. Clark, Wallace, in supporting the resolution, said in part:—

"British subjects have been deprived of the rights of citizenship, which Great Britain has given in every land where her flag has waved. We in Canada, have given a conspicuous example of that, because here the fullest measure of freedom and liberty has been given to those who are not British born."

A letter was read from Sir Charles Tupper in which he declared we were "bound to give all the aid in our power in Her Majesty's government in the present crisis." A resolution similar to that passed in the Commons was unanimously adopted in the Senate on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mills, seconded by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, both of whom made strong speeches in its support.

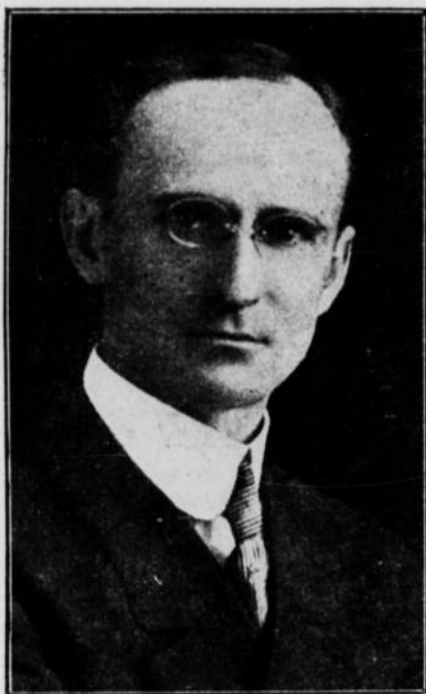
Such was the unanimous opinion of both the government and the opposition in both Houses in Canada on the rights of citizenship in 1899.

Bringing in Immigration

It was about that time that a vigorous immigration policy was inaugurated, and we advertised in almost every known language and sent agents far and wide, to tell the people the nature and terms of the contract by which they could secure from us free homesteads and all the rights of native-born British subjects.

Tens of thousands of settlers from all parts of the world, knowing the high standard of British honor, knowing that the British flag stood for fair play, for the keeping of pledges, for liberty in its highest and truest sense, placed full reliance in this contract. They came to

Continued on Page 18



G. M. Murray.

WHEN an unscrupulous scoundrel employs his knowledge of certain facts to enrich himself at the expense of some poor devil to whom the suppression of the truth is a matter of vital moment, we call it blackmail.

When a newspaper lashes a community into a frenzy of indignation over certain abuses which exist mostly in its imagination, and then undertakes to allay the ugly temper of the people by counter propaganda, for which the so-called "big interests" are induced to pay, it is customarily referred to as clever journalism by those who desire to avoid a libel action for calling it what it really is.

In the spring and summer of 1918, a certain Canadian daily, which had frequently championed the cause of the Socialists in municipal politics, began featuring to an unusual degree news that in any way reflected unrest or discontent. The fire-eating radical who addressed a small audience of malcontents at some labor meeting was generally honored with a liberal amount of front page space, while counsellors of moderation who addressed large audiences or sober-minded citizens from public platforms were accorded nothing more than inconspicuous paragraphs among the locals.

It pilloried the courts for the harshness of sentences imposed upon men who were preaching sedition. On one occasion it sent a special staff reporter over 100 miles to write up in harrowing style, and with all the local color possible, an illustrated article describing the mournful Christmas of a family whose father had been arrested a few days previously for circulating revolutionary literature. In one way and another it played up the alleged menace of Bolshevism until the ranks of the discontented had become greatly widened and solidified. Then, after carefully sowing the seed in its news columns for a big crop of trouble, it considerably offered to plow the whole thing under, provided the banks, manufacturers, wholesalers and others with large businesses at stake, would subscribe a fund of \$31,200 (\$600 a week for 52 weeks) to enable it to publish every Saturday for one year a series of full-page, illustrated advertisements denouncing Bolshevism.

The proprietor of this particular publication would assume an air of injured innocence if anyone were to venture the remark that his action was dishonorable. In his editorial columns he frequently denounced as a profiteer the business-man who by hard and honorable work achieves success in the conduct of a perfectly legitimate enterprise—yet in order to earn an additional profit for his own business venture, he did not hesitate to persist in an agitation which caused his community to seethe with discontent. He glories in the freedom and independence of the press—yet by his very action he shows that he was willing to sell out the public in order to line his own pockets.

By reason of the large circulation

his paper enjoys, it stands high in the favor of advertisers. A score of space-users are known to have expressed their disgust at its editorial policy yet they keep right on advertising in it, apparently content to buy space and circulation as such and oblivious to the fact that in doing so they are merely feeding more ammunition to an enemy that seems intent upon injuring if not actually destroying them.

Towards the end of May last, another Eastern daily ran a series of editorials dealing with the Winnipeg strike. Long after the real motives behind the strike had begun to appear, it consistently supported the "One Big Union," it approved of the sympathetic strike as a legitimate means to enforce compliance with labor demands, it endorsed the principle of collective bargaining in its broadest and most objectionable form, all the while denouncing the tariff as the fundamental cause making for industrial unrest, and insisting upon its elimination as the price to be paid for industrial peace.

If a newspaper persistently giving expression to such views were to lose the advertising patronage extended to

How a safe and sane press can be secured for Canada (By G. M. Murray, formerly General Manager

it by Canadian manufacturers it would probably occasion no surprise. Certain it is that if all manufacturers were to withdraw from it, it would not long survive. Yet by actual measurement of the advertising space used by Canadian manufacturers in this paper they were giving it on an average of \$200 worth of business every day that this campaign of slander and revolution was kept up.

The business end of any newspaper will always try to influence the editorial end, at least to the extent of seeing that the latter does not offend and drive away the customers whom the former spends good money in securing. The phenomenon just referred to must, therefore, find its explanation in the fact that advertisers pay so little attention to editorial opinion that they do not know enough to be offended and driven away—they just naturally stick, no matter how hard the editor pummels them.

Just after the Canadian Manufacturers' Association issued a tariff statement last January, a prominent western daily came out with the following choice sample of editorial spleen:

"The people of Canada have listened to many a wailing appeal from the manufacturers of Canada in the years that have elapsed since the Conservative party, away back in the seventies, committed this country to the pernicious policy of high tariff protection. . . . It is questionable, however, if during all these years the manufacturers ever issued such a palpably dishonest, snivelling, disgusting appeal as that handed out this week by the general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, by direction of the executive council of that body. It is worthy of the despicable, unspeakable Hun, who, having plundered, destroyed and mutilated to the limit of his ability, throws up his hands when the hour of retribution comes, and like an ardent coward shrieks 'Kamerad! Kamerad!' The present wailing appeal of the manufacturers indicates how thoroughly frightened they have become on account of the rising tide of national indignation against the present high tariff which is robbing the people and draining the very life-blood of the nation into the pocket books and safety vaults of the big interests magnates."

Considering the fact that some 3,500 manufacturers, including all the large advertisers, are members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and presumably interested in maintaining its prestige and influence, one would be justified in supposing that an attack like the above would cause widespread resentment, and be followed by the wholesale cancellation of advertising contracts. But not so. The enterprising editor who wrote this tirade still dips pen in vitriol, and the easy-going manufacturers, whose advertisements cram his columns, still provide him the wherewithal to keep up his pernicious campaign of poisoning the mind and embittering the heart of the West against the East.

A few months ago all the Canadian manufacturers of a certain article joined together in an advertising campaign to create an increased public demand for their commodity. In one Canadian city they had the choice of two mediums—one, a paper which has always shown itself a fearless champion of the cause of success of Canadian industry, the other a paper which in season and out of season advocated free trade and never neglected an opportunity to denounce manufacturers as a privileged class, who were a burden that all the other people of Canada had to bear. The rates charged by these two papers were exactly the same, yet the syndicate of manufacturers in question deliberately chose the hostile paper in preference to the friendly paper, for no other reason than that the former claimed a circulation 5,000 in excess of the latter.

Had they considered the matter a little more carefully, they would have recognized that their decision was tantamount to saying to the hostile paper: "Abuse us all you like, be as unfair to us as you like; we will continue to buy your space just so long as you have the larger circulation," and to the friendly paper: "Do not imagine that we are going to buy your space just because you have a good word to say for us; all we are interested in is circulation, and you cannot talk business to us until you get up into the same class with the other fellow."

Considering the utter lack of discrimination displayed by industrial corporations, banks, insurance companies and other business institutions in the allocation of their advertising patronage, what possible incentive is there to a publication to champion their cause? Surely business men must

The Well-laid Plot Exposed

By the Editor of The Guide

The article appearing on this and the following page is the text of a pamphlet issued last October and circulated confidentially among eastern manufacturers by G. M. Murray, formerly general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The title and sub-title across the top of this page are Mr. Murray's choice, and it will readily be admitted that they are quite appropriate. This document and the contract form which appears on the next page bid fair to become historic in the annals of commerce, journalism, and advertising in Canada.

The plot is as follows: Mr. Murray has organized a bureau—presumably a Moulding Bureau—with himself as the Moulder-in-Chief. The Moulder and his staff are located on the ninth floor of the C.P.R. building in Toronto, close by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association headquarters. Just what is the relationship existing between the Moulding Bureau and the C.M.A. doth not yet appear. But at any rate Mr. Murray has quite a staff in his Moulding Bureau, and they are busy reading and clipping papers from all over Canada.

When the editorial articles have been clipped they then go presumably to the Moulder-in-Chief, himself, Mr. G. M. Murray. According to his contract he classifies them and makes up his "black list" and his "white list." He then sends out his "confidential" report to all the Divine Right protected manufacturers who have paid him \$250 per year, or more, to become members of his Moulding Bureau. In his "black list" Mr. Murray, of course, names those newspapers and journals who have dared to lay unholy hands upon the sacred edifice of the Protective Tariff. He then, presumably, advises the manufacturers—who have each paid him \$250, or more, to join his Moulding Bureau—that they should withdraw their advertisement from those offending journals.

Mr. Murray calls this scheme "shepherding advertising"—Mr. Murray, of course, being the Shepherd, and the low tariff press being the lambs to be fleeced. The Grain Growers' Guide was, of course, the most unruly and wayward lamb on the Shepherd's list and was to be plucked without mercy. All these journalistic lambs were to be fleeced of their advertisements until they would eat out of Shepherd Murray's hand and "baa-aa-aa" plaintively to be restored again to favor in the eyes of the Moulder-in-Chief and his battalion of Divine Righter protectionists.

But the tables are turning. The lambs have refused to be docile and have declared unanimously for the freedom of the press. The readers of The Grain Growers' Guide are ready to accept the challenge and are prepared to meet an advertising boycott by refusing to purchase goods from those firms who seek to cripple The Guide. Mr. Murray's plot has failed. He cannot secure a "safe and sane press" by "shepherding advertising patronage." The pitiless white light of publicity has exposed the rottenness of the scheme of this would-be Napoleon of the press. Instead of a bunch of journalistic lambs eating out of his hand he has merely caught a bunch of protectionist manufacturer suckers who have paid him their good money for an utterly worthless service. The press of Canada can never be bludgeoned into submission by any such Prussian methods.

ers of Public Opinion

by the careful shepherding of Advertising Patronage of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association)

realize that it is to their advantage to have the press of the country fair to them, and that it is to their disadvantage to have the press unfair. They could have a very much larger section of the press favorable to them if when placing advertising contracts they would show a little more consistency, and take more space in the papers that support their cause, than in those which oppose their cause. It is the future they should look to, rather than the present. They may reap an immediate advantage in the form of increased sales by utilizing the hostile paper with a larger circulation; similarly, they may forego an immediate advantage by deliberately choosing a friendly paper with a smaller circulation. The important point they overlook, however, is that a paper can only build up a circulation by the liberal expenditure of money. Papers are sold on their merit rather than on sentiment, and it is the paper which is carrying the most news, attractively presented, and accompanied by the largest amount of feature and copyright material, that is favored by the public, and it can only give this service in proportion as the revenues from advertising make it possible. According as advertisers buy more generously of space in friendly papers, and more sparingly of space in unfriendly papers, they will enable the former papers quickly to overtake and supplant the latter; but according as they continue to favor the unfriendly paper and force the friendly paper to be content with the crumbs of their patronage, they perpetuate a situation which can only add to their troubles.

The newspaper that is fond of showing editorial bias against the manufacturer is usually prone to display the same bias in its news columns. A woolen manufacturer, when giving evidence a few months ago before the Cost of Living Committee of the House of Commons, submitted figures to show that on the previous year's business he had made profits equal to 72 per cent. of his paid-up or nominal capital. While he made it clear that he was employing in his business a reserve that had been accumulating during 30 years, until his real capital was twice the amount of his paid-up or nominal capital, and while he also stated that for 15 years he had paid his shareholders no dividends at all, the reporters and head-line writers dressed up this item of news so as to show the manufacturer in the most unfavorable light possible, giving the item still more prominence by putting it on their front page. Had they wished to be fair, they would have reported the profits as 36 per cent. instead of 72 per cent. of the capital actually employed. Had they wished to be fair, they would have added that this abnormal profit was largely made on export business, which brought foreign money into Canada. Had they wished to be fair, they would have congratulated the company on its good fortune in getting out of a very bad hole. But they did not wish to be fair; they wanted to arouse the indignation of the people by making them believe that the high price of woollens was due entirely to the greed of the manufacturer. So far were their reports from reflecting the conditions of this case fairly that the chairman of the committee felt called upon to issue a statement in correction. The papers could not very well refuse to reproduce the chairman's statement, but they did not give it anything like the same prominence that they gave the incorrect report, and so far as subsequent editorials were concerned, they were nearly all based upon the details as first supplied, showing very clearly animus which even the chairman's announcement could not remove.

A newspaper actuated by a desire to see that the public is given correct information about the broad, general conditions in any line of business can do a real service to the country at large; a newspaper that has no higher

ideal than to be a scandal-monger, featuring all that is bad or questionable, and manipulating partial truths in such a way that wrong conclusions will be drawn, is hampering legitimate business and retarding the growth of the country.

True, the latter policy may enable it to sell more papers; true also, that the more papers it sells the more it is able to charge for its advertising space. But it does not necessarily follow that just because it has a big circulation its space is always going to be in demand. Advertisers are only human. Like the buyers of any other commodity, they expect to receive value for their money. Newspaper space is to them like so much seed which they sow in the expectation of reaping a harvest. If they ever get the idea that the seed they are buying from a certain newspaper will not germinate because of the editorial poison with which it has been sprinkled, they will naturally stop buying from that particular newspaper.

If the unfair type of newspaper has

thus far prospered in Canada, it has not been because of its own astuteness, but rather because of the forbearance of its advertising patrons. The wonder is that the constant goading of successful business men, indulged in by a large section of the press of Canada, has not long since driven them into some sort of co-operative movement, having for its object the influencing of more business to those publishers who play fair, and the withdrawal of business from those other publishers who deliberately and persistently play unfair.

For why should not advertisers have recourse to this means of self-protection? Co-operation is one of the characteristics of the age in which we live. If workmen feel that an employer is unfair, they resort to team play in order to force him to discontinue his unfairness. If advertisers believe that a newspaper is unfair, it should be equally legitimate for them to resort to team play in order to force a change of editorial policy.

The publishing of a newspaper is fundamentally a business proposition. It is a venture undertaken for the purpose of making money. Its salaried editor may hold pronounced views on certain subjects, but its shareholders will permit him to ventilate those

views only so long as it is apparent that he is not imperiling the paper's financial success by so doing. What the shareholders are most concerned about is maintaining a comfortable excess of income over outgo. The income from circulation is a negligible quantity, for it is all eaten up in the cost of paper, composition and printing. It is the income from advertising that counts, and no shrinkage ever takes place in that item without a searching investigation as to the cause. Should the shareholders find that the shrinkage is due to an editorial policy which the paper's advertising customers resent they will order a change of editorial policy. If their orders are not carried out, they will secure a new editor. Dividends must be protected, but more important than dividends, invested capital must be protected, and in the publishing game, as those who have tried it very well know, capital has a tendency to disappear with remarkable rapidity unless the paper makes a hit among advertisers.

It is probably well within the mark to say that the manufacturers, banks, insurance companies, wholesalers and brokers of Canada spend \$9,000,000 a year for newspaper publicity. If it were possible to shepherd this expenditure in some way, if it were even possible to secure from the advertisers recognition of and adherence to the principle of rewarding fairness and discouraging unfairness, the grounds which business men now have for complaint against the press would largely disappear and other troubles associated therewith would be relieved in proportion.

Apart from the benefits of this kind, which would, of course, be the main consideration, there is no good reason why the advertiser should not gain financially through giving the movement his support. In the field of Canadian journalism there are many publications that are freely patronized by business firms, not because the latter want to, but because they feel that they have to take space. In many cases, when the manufacturer gives a contract to a trade paper or when the insurance manager gives a contract to a financial journal, he feels that he is being held up. He does not expect to receive value for his money. What induces him to sign up is the fact that his competitor is advertising in the medium under consideration, coupled sometimes with the fear that if he refused, the paper might say something to the disparagement of his business. There are, of course, legitimate trade papers just as there are legitimate financial papers, and legitimate labor papers. But generally speaking, it is a fact that many publications in Canada are parasites pure and simple; they live off the business man without rendering him any adequate service in return. The disappearance of such papers would quickly follow the reaching of an understanding among advertisers that they would restrict their patronage to useful and legitimate mediums.

Some business men would, no doubt, shudder at the very thought of attempting anything so bold as the project here suggested. They might as far as we know, said the minister press itself would expose the whole movement. They might instinctively shrink from the public indignation that would be aroused at what might be described as a gigantic effort to muzzle the press. They might fear that in some way or other they would be rendering themselves liable to prosecution for conspiracy, or to an action for damages at the hands of such papers as might be made to suffer.

But such fears are really groundless. They are based on the supposition that an elaborate organization would be necessary, operated more or less secretly and by hard and fast rules, with the ever present danger of a court investigation out of which they might emerge as criminals. Far from that being the case, the whole thing can be put under way easily, quietly, safely and with every prospect of quick

Continued on Page 18

The Undersigned hereby employs G. M. Murray for a term of.....

commencingand ending.....

- To ascertain by careful and systematic review, and to determine as correctly as he can, the editorial policy of every daily newspaper published in Canada (foreign language papers and papers published in the Yukon territory excepted);
- To ascertain by careful and systematic review, and to determine as correctly as he can, the editorial policies of such other Canadian publications as the undersigned may hereafter specify, or as said G. M. Murray may deem it wise in the interest of the undersigned to embrace within the scope of his investigations;
- To furnish information on record in his office or obtained within the period covered by this agreement, concerning the editorial policy of any Canadian publication upon which the undersigned makes demand in writing for a report;
- To furnish without the formality of a demand in writing, reports upon the editorial policies of such Canadian publications as, in his judgment, it is in the interest of the undersigned to receive;
- To advise, with respect to any Canadian publication (except as aforesaid) carrying advertisements for the undersigned, as to the desirability of continuing, increasing, reducing or discontinuing the space used therein;
- To advise, with respect to any Canadian publication not patronized by the undersigned for advertising purposes but apparently suitable therefor, as to the desirability of contracting for space therein;

In Consideration of the work to be performed and the service to be rendered the undersigned hereby agrees to pay G. M. Murray the sum of..... dollars (\$.....) at the commencement of the above-mentioned term.

It is further expressly agreed by the undersigned,

- That all information, whether printed, written or verbal, furnished voluntarily or upon demand by G. M. Murray to the undersigned, shall be held in strict confidence, and shall never be revealed to the owners or officers of any publication reported upon, except in such cases and under such restrictions as may be authorized in writing by the said G. M. Murray;
- That, while the said G. M. Murray undertakes to exercise good faith, due diligence and care in the performance of the duties herein specified, he does not guarantee the correctness of the information supplied, and shall not be liable in damages to the undersigned in respect thereof.
- That the said G. M. Murray reserves the right to terminate this agreement at any time, by refunding to the undersigned the unearned portion of the above-mentioned consideration.
- That upon the expiration of the term set forth herein, this agreement may be renewed for a like term by the undersigned again paying to G. M. Murray the above-mentioned consideration, in which event, even though no new agreement shall have been signed, all the conditions embodied herein shall be deemed as continuing in effect.
- That the duplicate of this agreement in the undersigned's possession shall be held in strict confidence, and that without the said G. M. Murray's consent, no third party shall either during the currency of this agreement or at any time thereafter, be shown the agreement or made aware of its existence or informed directly or indirectly concerning any of its contents.
- That upon the termination of this agreement the duplicate of it shall forthwith be returned by the undersigned to the said G. M. Murray.
- That the reports and other printed matter or written advices referred to herein shall be deemed to have been satisfactorily delivered by the said G. M. Murray when mailed, postage prepaid, under personal and

confidential cover to.....

(Insert name of individual and such address as will always ensure delivery)

Signed
(Must be signed by proprietor or by responsible officer of a corporation)

Dated at.....this.....day of.....

.....19.....

This is the famous Murray Agreement which Many Manufacturers Have Signed.

The Livestock Future

THE advances which have been made in the character of the livestock carried on the farms in Western Canada have been rapid and marked, but the necessity for further improvement is evident, and is demanded by the fact that markets are becoming more critical, and that eventually the supply of stock will be such as to force inferior quality to a lower market value. The price of land is bound to show an advance. It will be more difficult year by year to secure pasture at low cost, hence the cost of production is bound to increase. This will mean that a larger return per animal must be secured to compensate for the increased outlay. Such increased returns can only be secured through increased quality and earlier finish of our cattle for market.

There are not many new factors to be considered when discussing the question of improvement of livestock. We, as a people, have known the way to greater success for many generations, but for various reasons, or for no reason at all, we have in many cases failed to travel on that road. That we have made some progress is admitted, and that the progress has been due to continued reiteration of the principles which make for success, may also be granted. If, therefore, the progress we have made has been the result of repetition of well-known principles, then it may not be out of place should we repeat once more some of those things which have tended to improvement in the past. In this discussion we will touch on the questions of breeding, feeding, the menace of disease and markets.

Breeding

Those remarkable advances which were made in past centuries by individual breeders in improving the type of animals, are not likely to be repeated in modern times, but those advances have made possible an all-round improvement in the herds and flocks of the world, which, if brought about, would mean as great a transition for breeders the country over, as were the achievements of the outstanding breeders in earlier days. It may be as well to state that in the opinion of many, Western Canada stockmen are well to the fore in the general appreciation which they show of good breeding in animals. Proportionately more good sires are in use in Western Canada today than have been used in other countries at the same stage of their development. The use of good individual sires of well-known strains is the key to success in improvement of type and quality. One weakness in our present system is the use of many pure-bred sires that are inferior individuals. We have been too much inclined to think that because an animal has a pedigree it must be good business to make use of it in our herds and flocks. Let breeders in Western Canada dispose of inferior pure-breds, and we will have made great strides towards the more rapid and permanent improvement in our stock. The same principle can be carried further and applied to the pure-bred females which do not measure up to the standard of excellence which should be reached by all animals which are intended to maintain and advance the character of the average herds and flocks of the country. Let us market all inferior individuals over the block.

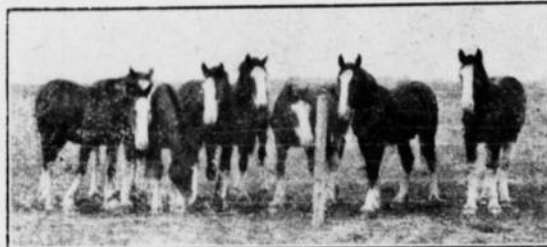
Feeding

No matter how well-bred an animal may be, good breeding must be supplemented by liberal feeding before the full excellence of the individual will be apparent. Some men, having secured animals of good breeding, appear to believe that the breeding alone will bring to the fore the superior merit of the herd. Let us keep less animals and feed more liberally. The practice of allowing calves and yearlings to pass the first and

Factors to be Considered in Further Improvements of Livestock in Western Canada---By G. H. Hutton

second winters on a ration only sufficient to maintain life will prejudice the success of every man interested in either horses or cattle, and limit the possibility of securing for his surplus stock a satisfactory and profitable market. It is only necessary to recall the experience of public auction sales where pure-bred stock have been offered at popular valuation, to agree that well-fed stock always commands a large premium for the extra amount of flesh carried.

We have a wide range of foodstuffs available in Western Canada, and can offer no valid excuse for not providing ourselves with sufficient fodder to force requisite development in our young stock. The silo will be one of the

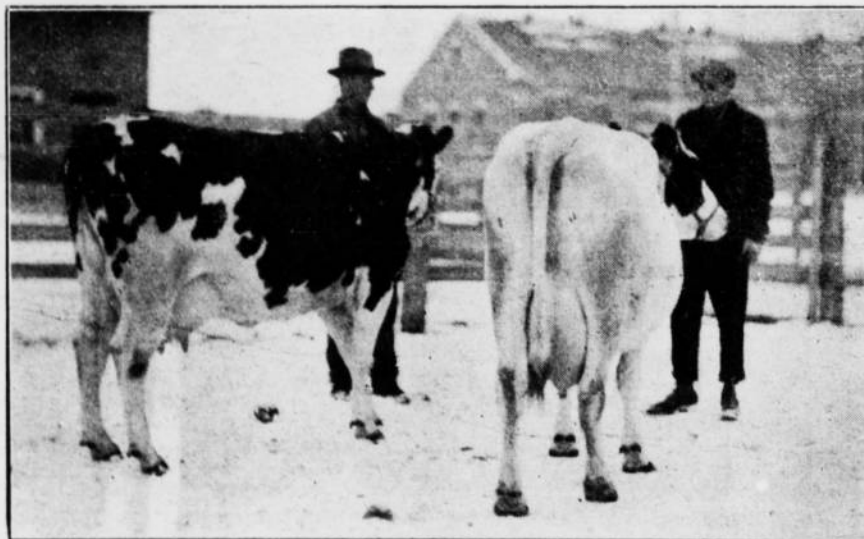


Feed for Size. Growing out Colts at Doune Lodge.

or early dough stage, and put into the silo promptly, oats alone, and sunflowers. With these crops to choose from, stockmen of the West place themselves on a par, insofar as suitable fodders are concerned, with the stockmen of Iowa, Illinois, and other great stock-growing countries in the United States and Eastern Canada. Let us then provide liberally for the feeding of our well-bred cattle, and include in the ration succulent fodders in abundance.

Menace of Disease

The stockmen of Canada have too



Which is the Pure-bred?

The continued use of good sires will produce grades equal to the average pure-bred. Jessie Mercena Dewdrop, right; grade, Fannie, left.

great factors in supplying succulent fodder during the winter months, and is the cheapest method for storing fodder for cattle where it can be conveniently fed with the best results. At one time it was supposed that corn was the only crop which could be depended upon to fill silos economically, but this idea has been dissipated, and we have, in addition to corn, other crops which can be just as successfully grown, and which can be fed with equally satisfactory results. Among these other crops

long overlooked the menace of tuberculosis in their herds. During the past season some very striking instances of diseased animals have come to the surface, and point the argument that action should be taken by the government to assist stockmen in locating and eradicating this disease. The system in vogue in the past has not been a success. Under this system an animal reacting has simply been marked with a "T" in the ear, and men have been known to say when asked as to this

"T" that it stood for tested, and that this particular animal was alright. Testing should be followed up by isolation and slaughter, so that animals found to be diseased could not be sold and dispersed throughout the country contaminating other herds.

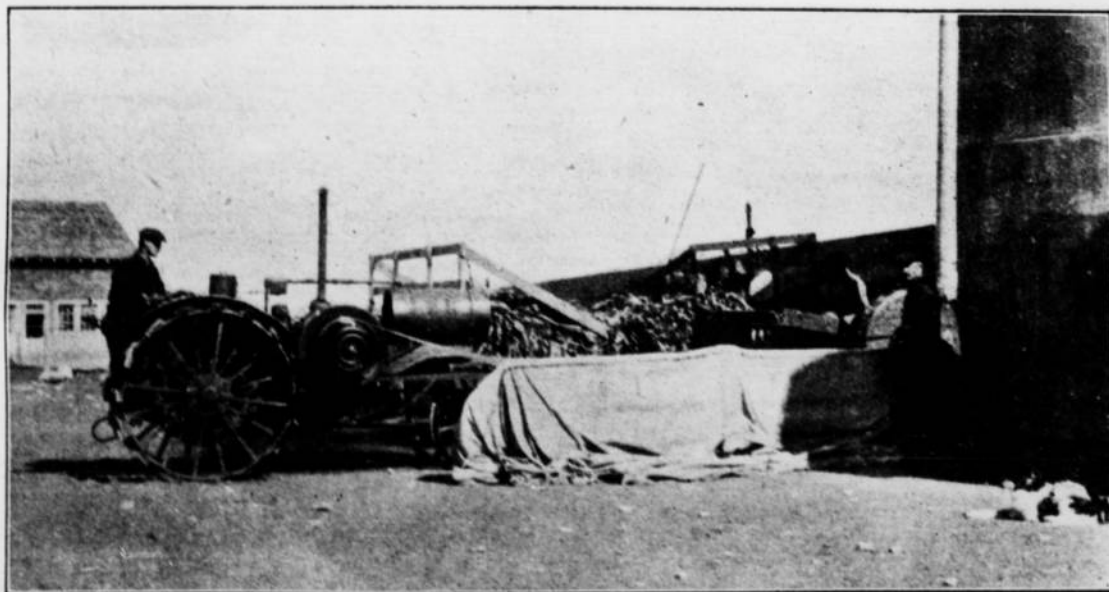
The accredited herd system which has been established by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, will, in my judgment, be of material assistance in the fight against this disease, and I strongly urge all stockmen to co-operate with the department in this matter. The plan of compensation is sufficiently generous to ensure that a relatively small loss will be realized by the average man, and in any event the loss resulting at the moment will be small as compared to the final loss, if the disease were allowed to run on unchecked.

Following up the location of the disease through the test, every man should see to it that his barn is properly ventilated and sanitary. Too much of the housing accommodation provided for livestock is seriously lacking in these respects, and as a result disease is fostered and rapidly developed until the whole herd so housed may become affected.

Another matter of interest to stockmen of the West is that of mange. This disease has been officially recognized as being present in the country for a great many years. Effective measures for its elimination are to be taken next June, as a result of a very largely attended meeting of stockmen, together with responsible representatives of the Department of Agriculture, when it was agreed that a compulsory double-dipping of cattle should take place, and that immediately after this work has been satisfactorily completed the blanket mange area should be lifted, and any further outbreaks of the disease should be treated by individual quarantine of the herd affected and herds coming in contact with them. If mange can be wiped out of existence by this method and all markets of this continent be retained for our cattle, it will be a great benefit to stockmen. Relatively, there is not a great deal of mange, the disease having been found at the Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, in only 12 shipments between July 1 and December 15. The total number of cattle being shipped in from the mange area during that period was over 71,000. It is certain that only a very small percentage of these had the disease, probably 70,000 being as clean as any cattle from any country could be. It is the purpose of the stockmen in south-western Saskatchewan and in Alberta, to clean up this remnant and be entitled to official recognition as a clean area.

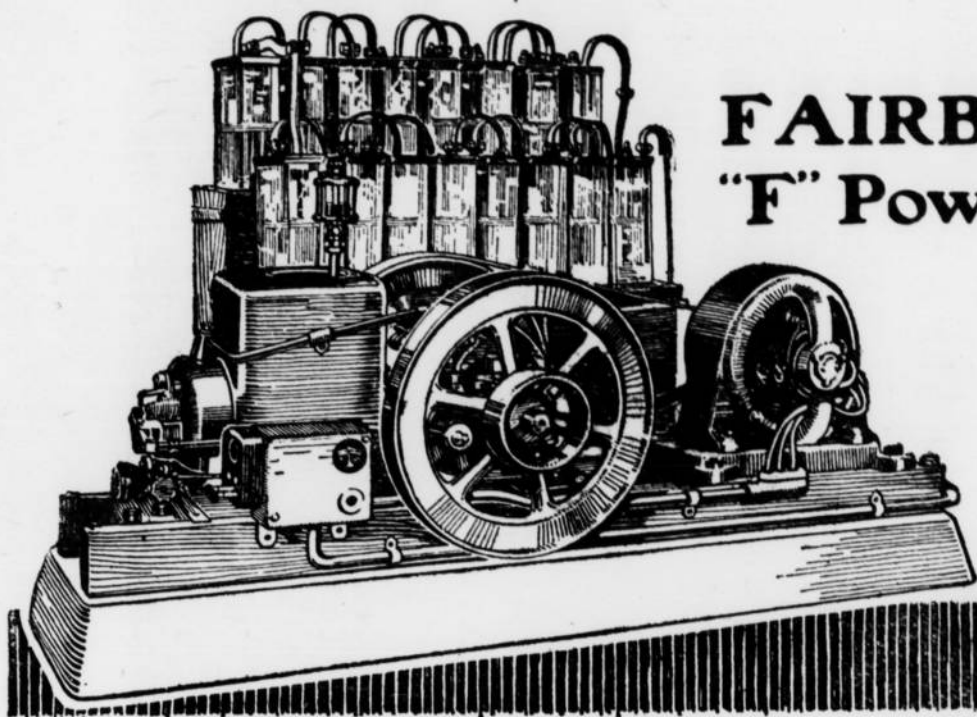
Markets

As pointed out earlier, better markets will always be found for better cattle, as the demand for good quality and finish has never yet appeared to be fully satisfied. We have been offering too large a percentage of western cattle in an unfinished condition. Let us provide a better market for the fodders grown in western plains, by feeding them to our stock and securing a better market for the stock itself. By this means we will provide for ourselves a better market for the products of the land, and a more generous return for our stock. It would appear that it would be one of the functions of the government to encourage financial concerns to establish more cold storage space and shipping facilities. I understand that action by the government, having in mind the securing of ocean space by actual construction, has already been taken. Given sufficient unrestricted abattoir, cold storage, and shipping space, our good cattle will be in demand at good prices, and we will not be limited to a single bidder for



The Silo is only beginning to take its rightful place in our livestock industry. Filling the Silo at Saskatoon.

Continued on Page 61



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The Ideal Power and Light Plant for the farm, workshop, garage and suburban mechanic

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Send coupon to our nearest office and we will be glad to send you full particulars about the "F" Power and Light Plant.

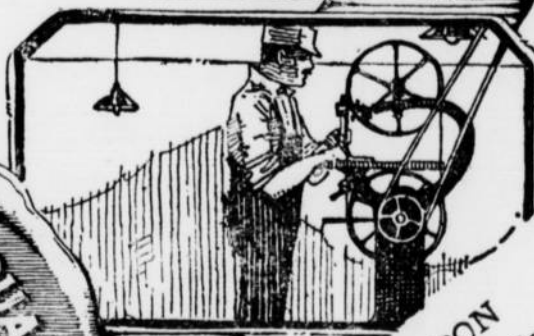
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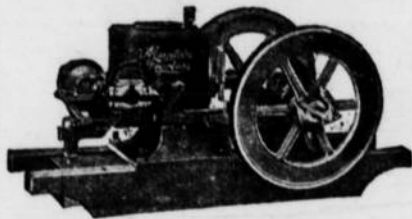
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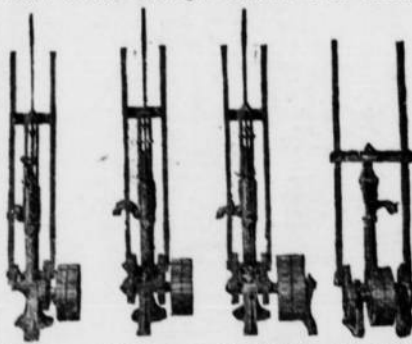
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The Great Alberta Spring Stock Shows and Sales

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414 BULLS

Registered Beef Sires—223 Shorthorns, 139 Herefords, 44 Aberdeen-Angus, 7 Galloways, 1 Red Polled.

JUDGING, TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

Sales—Shorthorns, Wednesday, March 24; other breeds, Thursday, March 25. Shipping Bulls Friday and Saturday, March 26 and 27. Send for Catalog.

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HORSE SHOW

Afternoons and evenings, March 23 to 27. \$10,000 in Prizes.

Breeding Classes, Heavy Draft, Agricultural, Delivery, Light Harness Classes, Saddle Classes, Hunters, Jumpers.

Five full days of Horse Show. Send for Prize List, Rules and Entry Forms. Entries Close March 10.

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Registered Stallions and Mares, Friday forenoon, March 26. Catalog Ready March 8.

Special passenger rates of fare and one-third for round trip from all Alberta points to Calgary on C.N.R., C.P.R. and G.T.P. For all information address E. L. Richardson, Secretary and Managing Director, Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary, Alta.

Bank Interest Rates and Profits

Some of the Factors which Influence the Banks in their Relationship to the Rural Credit Societies---By Vere Brown

Superintendent of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

IN a Guide editorial of March 3, on Banks and Rural Credits, the question is asked: Why cannot the banks extend credits to western farmers at six per cent.? And in other quarters six per cent. is said to be the same rate as that accorded for commercial credits.

The answer, in the first place, is that six per cent. is *not* the general rate for commercial credits in the West. That is a rate which is accorded only to a limited number of commercial houses in the very highest standing, borrowing in large amounts.

Rates for commercial credits vary in accordance with the financial standing of the borrower, his ability to liquidate his borrowings, the margin of safety afforded the bank, etc. The general run of loans to intermediate commercial houses in the western provinces are on a seven per cent. level, while commercial credits at the smaller western points are on an eight per cent. basis. And this much at least will be freely admitted by anyone, namely, that it could not be successfully argued that credits to farmers should be on a lower basis than credits to commercial borrowers.

Credit Statements

The better class of commercial borrower brings into the bank once a year a statement, audited and certified by chartered accountants, with all the particulars necessary to give a clear view of his year's operations as well as the scope of his business for the ensuing year, and there is seldom room for doubt or hesitation as to the merits of the application for credit.

On the other hand, very few farmers keep a complete set of books, and, consequently, to obtain a correct statement is in most cases a matter of some difficulty. As a rule, the country bank manager has to sit down with each farmer customer and spend a good deal of time gathering the necessary information as to his assets and liabilities. To obtain complete facts on the vital point of his liabilities involves an enquiry as to mortgage interest, debts for machinery, livestock, store accounts, etc., and the information thus gathered has to be subsequently verified. The fact is that the average farmer relies upon the branch manager to ascertain for him just where he stands financially.

Then after establishing a credit for a farmer customer, the manager has to keep in touch with his customer's operations. It is necessary for him to be on his guard at all times against the farmer who can be talked into overbuying land, implements, etc., and in this connection the manager acts as financial counsellor to a large percentage of his farmer customers.

Besides, very few farmers keep track of the dates of their maturing obligations, and the branch manager has to write many of his farmer customers to call and arrange for renewals of notes, notwithstanding that the notes are usually drawn so as to necessitate only one or two renewals in 12 months. The bank must also keep track of his customer's outside obligations on machine notes, etc., and see that his customer makes proper provision for payment of the same as they fall due.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that the cost to the bank of conducting ten farmers' credits of \$1,000 each would be very much more than even ten times the cost of establishing one commercial credit of \$10,000.

Cost of Operation

The financial critic of the Manitoba Free Press, in discussing the claims of the Rural Credits Societies to a six per cent. rate from the banks, took the view that the ground on which the question at issue ought to be decided was that of whether the spread between six per cent. and the cost of the money to the banks would or would not be sufficient to pay the bank's operating expenses and a reasonable return to shareholders for the service rendered. In a general way, my own personal view is that this critic has made a clear statement of the ground on which the merits of the question ought to be decided. Accept-

ing this ground, I made the statement in the columns of the Free Press, which I now repeat, that if all loans to western farmers were placed on a six per cent. level, not 50 per cent. of the 1,000 or more purely country branches would pay operating expenses, let alone a reasonable return to shareholders.

Misconception regarding the profits of the banks is extraordinarily wide-

Banks	Assets	Cap. and Reserve	Profits
Montreal	\$ 545,304,809	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 3,314,227
Royal	533,647,085	34,000,000	3,423,264
Commerce	479,644,305	30,000,000	3,074,893
Nova Scotia	238,278,722	27,700,000	1,925,478
Union	174,989,057	13,568,150	932,257
Merchants	166,725,405	14,000,000	1,383,569
Dominion	143,504,920	13,000,000	1,169,704
Imperial	112,186,457	14,500,000	1,247,517
Toronto	109,285,118	11,000,000	1,011,359
	\$2,503,565,778	\$197,768,150	\$17,482,268

spread, although the public statements of the banks show the position very clearly to anyone desiring to ascertain the facts.

The Free Press critic made the statement that while the banks have something over \$1,000,000,000 on deposit at three per cent., they are carrying some \$700,000,000 on deposit on which they are paying no interest—the deduction being that these moneys cost the banks nothing at all. This statement is grossly erroneous. To begin with, the \$700,000,000 to which the critic refers represents deposits “payable on demand,” and it is a false assumption that no interest is paid on any of these deposits. A very considerable portion of them bear interest. And the remainder consists of active drawing accounts of business houses and private individuals throughout Canada, against which the depositors collectively issue an enormous number of cheques daily, involving an expense of operation to the banks which would probably be found to be appreciably greater than the three per cent. paid on inactive savings bank accounts.

Serving the Frontiers

The spread between three per cent. and six per cent. looks large to the man in the street. He, however, entirely overlooks the fact that under the branch banking system a banking service is accorded to hundreds of country points where the total volume of business to be had in the form of loans and deposits is very small in proportion to the cost of efficiently administering a banking office. No country in the world has ever had banking facilities extended to its outlying districts at so early a stage in its development as has been the case in the Canadian North-West, and banking service is just as necessary to settlers in outlying districts as is rail transportation service. Most of the new branches have to be carried for at least two or three years at an out-of-pocket loss, but if the loaning rates were not on such a reasonable level as to permit of such branches being made to pay at least expenses at the end of two or three years, the extension of a banking service to the newly-settled districts would be very sharply and seriously curtailed.

From time to time individuals have come forward in the West in advocacy of so-called “Unit” banks. Very few unit banks, however, could live in competition with branch banks, for the very simple reason that their cost of administration is much greater than that of branch banks. This is abundantly evidenced by the fact that in the newer north-western states, such as North Dakota and Montana, the going rate for the general run of farmers' loans is 12 per cent. Few farmers are able to borrow at a more favorable rate, while many have to pay even more. It is an extraordinary situation that while some politicians in one part of the West are advocating a banking system under which higher rates than those now prevailing would necessarily have to be charged, in Manitoba the government is endeavoring by legislation to lower existing rates.

Banking Profits

The effort to force down the rate of interest for rural credits would be justified only if it could be shown that the banks are making excessive profits from the rates now prevailing. As already indicated, the merits of the issue depend wholly on the facts as to this. And the facts are very simple. They will be found in the following figures from the annual statements of the 11 banks having assets in excess of \$100,000,000 each:

It has been the practice of the banks to show their earnings at a percentage based upon their paid-up capitals, and this practice is responsible for the altogether erroneous impression in the minds of the public respecting the profitability of banking. The reserve fund of a bank is just as much shareholders' capital as the paid-up capital itself. Upwards of 50 per cent. of the reserve funds of Canadian banks has been created by payments by the shareholders in actual cash, while the remainder is made up of small annual additions to reserves over a period of 50 to 100 years.

From the above figures these two facts stand out quite clearly:

1. That the earnings of the 11 largest banks in 1919, based on their combined capital and reserve, amounted to 8.84%
2. That their net profit on the total amount of moneys employed amounted to70%

From these figures it will be seen that the spread between interest rates charged by the banks and the cost to them of their funds is absorbed in operating expenses and taxes, with the exception of something less than three-quarters of one per cent. If, therefore, interest rates throughout Canada were reduced by three-quarters of one per cent. there would be nothing whatever left for a dividend on the capital invested by shareholders. And yet it is seriously argued that the banks should reduce by two per cent. the going rate for western farmers' loans!

Commercial Profits

And will anyone with an adequate knowledge of the skill and experience necessary to conduct a banking business without disastrous losses, argue that 8.84 per cent. is an excessive return on the shareholders' total investment? Any commercial business which did not show a much greater earning power would be regarded as unsuccessful. In this connection it is to be borne in mind that shareholders of banks assume a liability to their depositors of double the amount of their stock, so that if the earnings of the banks were on a lower level than they already are, bank stocks would have no attraction whatever for investors.

Sir Frederick Williams Taylor has appropriately called public attention to the fact that during the war there had been no “profiteering” by the banks. About the only thing which has not been advanced in price to the community at large, as a result of the conditions created by the war, is banking credit. Interest rates on bank loans have not been increased during all this period of rising prices, notwithstanding the fact that the operating expenses of the banks have risen enormously through the larger remuneration which it has been necessary to accord their staffs as well as the higher costs of almost every item entering into banking service.

What does the issue between the Manitoba government and the banks all amount to? The Rural Credit

Societies have been lending to members at seven per cent. and paying the banks six per cent. The banks hold the view that, having regard to the value of money and to the conditions existing in this new and sparsely-settled country, the societies should be lending at eight per cent. and paying the banks seven per cent. The banks offered to compromise at six-and-a-half per cent. provided a limit were placed on the maximum amount to be loaned any individual member, so that the operation of the act would be restricted to its original object, namely, to assist the struggling farmer—but this offer was refused.

The average quarter-section farmer would need to borrow about \$700 for a season's operations. A difference of one per cent. for the period during which he would be using the money would be less than \$10, while the value of an average crop which the use of the credit should enable him to reap would be upwards of \$4,000 at present prices.

Having due regard to all the facts, could any fair-minded person argue that the development of our agricultural industry and the prosperity of the small farmer depends on his being able to borrow at \$10 a year less than the market price of money? The farmer isn't asking for this \$10. It is the politician who is demanding it for the farmer and creating a grossly exaggerated idea of the importance of the issue.

The all-important consideration is to create machinery that will ensure every farmer being able to obtain what credit he deserves—enough credit and not too much. The rate of interest is of trivial importance so long as it is fair.

If the Rural Credit Societies movement is to be completely successful in achieving its primary object, namely, reaching the struggling farmer, who, because of exemption acts and other protective legislation, cannot get banking credit, the cordial co-operation of all the banks is absolutely essential. Therefore, the wisdom of those in charge of the administration of the act, in seeking to use the act as a club to force an unfairly low rate from the banks, may well be questioned.

Moulding the Moulders

Continued from Page 9

results, by the simple expedient of subscribing to a bureau which, for a stipulated consideration, will furnish reports upon the editorial policy of any or every paper published in Canada, and advise in every case as to the desirability of commencing or discontinuing the use of space, or of increasing or decreasing such space as is already used. The bureau's relation to the advertiser would be that of a lawyer to his client; the latter would retain it to give specialized information and advice, and would be free to follow or reject the advice received, according as circumstances or his judgment might direct. The head of the bureau would, of course, need to be a person well-known to advertisers, one who understood their problems, and whose advice would be taken as dependable. Under the direction of such a person, the bureau should be able to show results after one month's work, increasing its usefulness in proportion as advertisers worked themselves free from existing contracts and were at liberty to follow the bureau's advice. Commencing with the New Year, when it could make its full impression on the allotment of advertising appropriations for 1920, the bureau would attain its maximum usefulness, and exercise an influence which no publication could afford to ignore.

The proposal here outlined for influencing editorial policy has been discussed with a number of advertisers, all of whom are of the opinion that it offers an easily-workable method of effecting a much-needed reform. From a close study of the detail connected with the undertaking, the writer is absolutely convinced that the plan can be put into execution promptly and effectively, provided those who are most concerned in converting the press of Canada to safe and sane policies will line up behind it and give it their unqualified support. The question is—will they do it?

G. M. MURRAY,

912, C.P.R. Building,
Toronto, Oct. 1, 1919.



The Average Tractor—How long should it last? Why Tractor Manufacturers answer "From Three to Fifteen Years"

Tractor manufacturers reckon the life of the average tractor to be from three to fifteen years.

Why?

Partly because working conditions vary.

But mainly because the owner's care in operation differs so greatly.

One manufacturer puts it this way: "Some of our tractors have run through four seasons and have done an immense amount of work without a dollar's worth of repairs. The tractor is efficient in proportion to the efficiency of the operator."

Another says: "The life of the tractor depends largely upon the operator. A tractor that in one operator's hands might be in good working condition at the end of 5 or 6 years, might, in the hands of another operator be ready for junk in two years."

The life of the average tractor cannot today be accurately reckoned, largely because the care and lubrication of tractors is not uniform.

But this much is plain. Purchasers of the better makes of tractors who are giving their machines proper mechanical attention and scientific lubrication count confidently on from 5 to 7 years of service.

A quick inspection before use shows them that the tractor is ready for work. Careful operation is a habit with them. The correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils—used by the large majority of tractor manufacturers at the tractor demonstrations, insures their engines against undue wear, excessive heat, power loss.

These tractor manufacturers know the real answer to the question, "How long should a tractor last?"

Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in 1 and 4-gallon sealed cans, in wood half-barrels and barrels.

Write for "Correct Lubrication" booklet containing complete automobile and tractor charts, and other valuable information.



Mobiloils
A grade for each type of motor

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Manufacturers and Marketers of Polarine Motor Oils and Greases

Makers of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Canada

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

CORRECT TRACTOR LUBRICATION

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, etc.

TRACTORS	1916 Models		1917 Models		1918 Models		1919 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Albaugh-Dover (Square Turn)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Allis-Chalmers (General Purpose)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
All Work	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Appleton	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Aultman-Taylor (18-30)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (22-45)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (15-30) (Waukegan)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Avery (5-10 H.P.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (10-20)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bates Steel Mule	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Bean Track-Pull	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Big Bull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Buckeye (Ohio)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case (9-18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (12-25)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (20-40)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cleveland	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Coleman	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Common Sense	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
C. O. D.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Craig	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Creeping Grip	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Emerson Brantingham (EB) 2-16	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (EB)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Big Four)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Reeves)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Flour City (Heavy Duty)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gas Pull (Rumely Co.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Grain Belt	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Happy Farmer (Model B)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Heider	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hession	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Hollis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Holt Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Model 2)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 1)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Illinois	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Indiana	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
K. C. Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Kinnard	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
La Crosse	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Lauson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Liberty	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Lightfoot	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Minneapolis	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Mogul (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (8-16) (I. H. Co.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moline Universal	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
National	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Neverslip	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (20-12)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (30-18, 10-6)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
New Age	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nilson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull (14-28, 10-20) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (20-40) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (12-20, 16-50) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Parrett	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Pioneer	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Flow Boy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Flow Man	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Port Huron	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Royer	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Rumely (8-16)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Russell	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Giant)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Sandusky	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Titan (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Townsend	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Turner	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Trundar	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Twin City	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Model 15)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 16)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 12-20)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Velle	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Wallis Cub	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Junior)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Waterloo Boy	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Whitney	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wiscasin	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A

SIMONDS

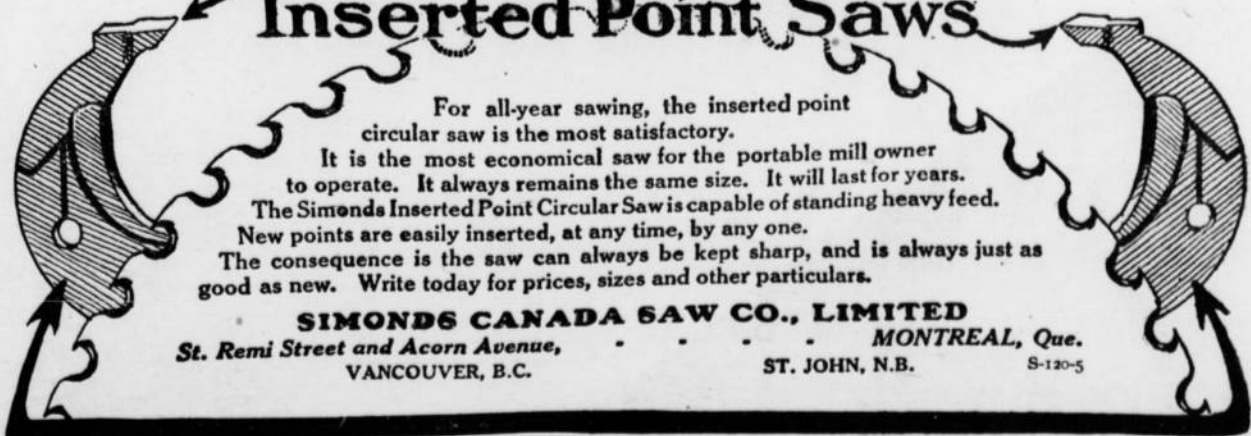
Inserted Point Saws


For all-year sawing, the inserted point circular saw is the most satisfactory. It is the most economical saw for the portable mill owner to operate. It always remains the same size. It will last for years. The Simonds Inserted Point Circular Saw is capable of standing heavy feed. New points are easily inserted, at any time, by any one. The consequence is the saw can always be kept sharp, and is always just as good as new. Write today for prices, sizes and other particulars.

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Electricity - the greatest improvement you can put on your farm

DELCO-LIGHT means three big things to the modern farmer. It means the convenience, safety and comfort of brilliant light everywhere. It means the time-saving, money-saving convenience of electric power. But it also means the greatest improvement you can put on your farm—adds far more than its cost to the value of your farm.

W. R. S. McCracken will tell you this. He offered his farm near Glencoe, Ont., for sale at \$11,000. After installing Delco-Light and other comforts and conveniences that Delco-Light makes possible he sold his place for \$17,000—more than half as much again. O. H. Pettman of

Ostrander calls Delco-Light "the most satisfactory investment I ever made—I would not do without it for double its cost." Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton says: "Altogether I consider my purchase of a Delco-Light plant one of the best improvements I have on my farm."

Having brilliant light everywhere—in the house, barn, outbuildings, yard, drive-way—at the touch of a button—is a convenience no farmer can appreciate until he has seen it. And Delco-Light power pays for itself by giving more time for money-making work. It pumps the water, runs the milking machine, cream separator, churn, fanning mill—every piece of light machinery with a crank to turn. It brings such city comforts as electric iron, washing machine, toaster, heater.

J. H. Wheatley, J.P., Blyth, Ont., writes:—"We get more comfort from it than anything we ever bought, and would sooner do without the car than Delco-Light." C. H. Fisher, Niagara Falls, says:—"My whole household is surely taking great comfort from it."

A boy can run Delco-Light. It is the complete electric plant—the standard for simplicity of design, efficiency and economy. Direct-connected—no belts to slip, replace or adjust. No complicated carburetor. Air-cooled—no water to carry, freeze or boil away. Ball bearings reduce friction to minimum. Thick plate, long-lived batteries expressly designed for Delco-Light. Self-cranking—stops automatically. Only one place to oil.

Write to-day for the full Delco-Light story—booklets describing the plant and what it will do for you.

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Bruce L. Robinson, Calgary, Alta.

Breen Motor Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Bruce-Robinson Supplies Ltd.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.



BRIGHT LIGHT
IN THE HOME



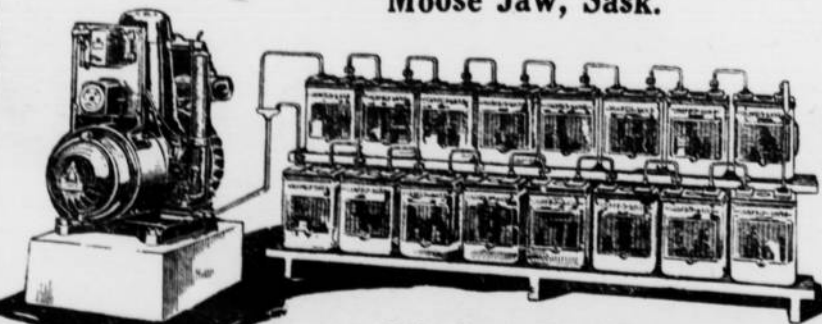
SAFE LIGHT
IN THE BARN



SAVES DRUDGERY



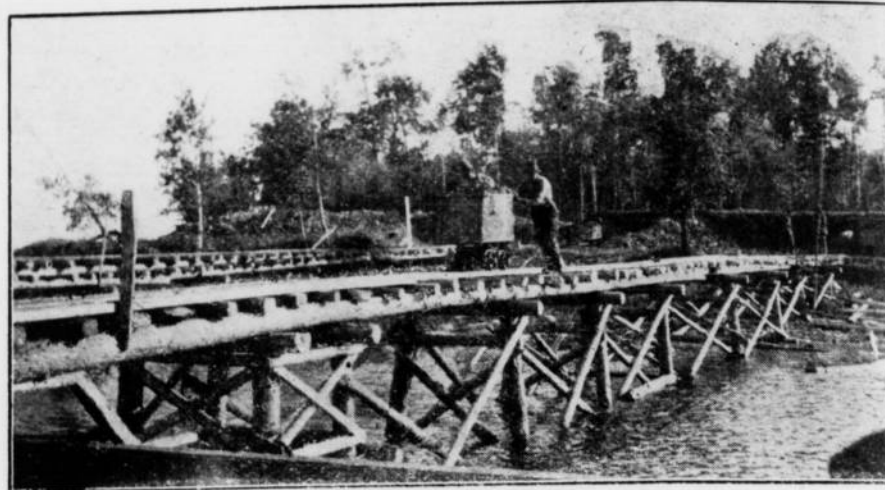
MAKES THE
WORK EASIER



Valve-in-the-Head Motor.
Runs on KEROSENE (Coal Oil.)

DELCO-LIGHT

The Complete Electric Light & Power Plant



Loading Copper Ore at Sturgeon Landing.

The Gold Mine Swindle

Second Article—Proposed Legislation to Stop the Swindle—How Farmers Can Help—By O. R. West

IN my previous article, which appeared in The Guide, March 10, the abominable swindles in so-called "mining shares," which have been a disgrace to the province of Manitoba, were discussed. It was shown how shares in prospects, aggregating tens of millions of dollars face value, had been disposed of by unscrupulous men, whose sole aim was to get hold of easy money no matter by what means, keeping, however, just beyond the clutches of the law. With the large circulation of The Guide among farming communities, it is hardly likely that all its readers have escaped making these bad "investments." On the contrary, possibly hundreds, or even thousands of them have put money into what they considered a fairly good property; they knew there was no certainty of a rich return, but were told, and hence believed, they had a chance of getting back a good deal more than they had put in. Unfortunately, in but few instances will they ever get back a single penny. Many of the properties selling promoters' stock on the Winnipeg market are wild cats of the absolutely untamed variety. All moneys put into such prospects did not go into mining but into somebody's pocket, that is to say when it was promoter's stock that changed hands. Treasury stock would, of course, be applied to actual development, less, however, heavy commissions and office charges.

Spoiling Genuine Business

The saddest aspect of it all is that there are really properties that, so far as surface indications may be relied upon, should turn into profitable mines, but this orgy of stock-selling is making the capitalists cautious, and already the magnates of the money centres are being warned by the financial papers to beware of Manitoba mines. This is one of the things that must be stopped; should our mineral deposits be given a fair show we may rival Ontario, with its Cobalt and its Porcupine and its mineral output, valued at more than \$80,000,000 in 1918—in which case we may all have an excellent chance of making money honestly. Mining is a serious business, and a basic industry. Without the metal produced by the miner, agriculture would be impossible, and commerce and industry would disappear. No country devoid of mineral deposits can become truly great. But in order to get some real mines under way we must exterminate the wild cats.

Proposed Amendments

A serious attempt at muzzling them is being made by the provincial government; it is understood that the Law Amendments Committee is just now drafting changes and additions to The Sale of Shares Act, which will, if they become law, place obstacles in the way of the wily promoter that will make his forays upon the public purse much more difficult. Optimists even dare to hope these amendments will prevent altogether any such "flotations" as we have been cursed with during the past few years—but sober second thought suggests, rather, the best we ought to expect is that the number of dubious offers will be materially diminished;

a few of the untamed felines will probably survive in spite of laws, lock-ups, commissioners and judges.

One of the proposed amendments is to the effect that every company desiring to offer stock shall file prospectuses with the commissioner of public utilities, giving detailed information as to the property, and that such prospectuses shall be open to public inspection. Then all advertisements will have to conform to the actual facts as shown in the prospectus; there could be no more lurid advertisements filled with glittering generalities, and even deliberate untruths, such as have been flung far and wide during the past year. This curtailing of imaginative advertising should have a paralyzing effect upon the gentry who live on easy money, though so far as the Grain Growers are concerned it is likely more stock has been sold through solicitors than through the press.

A Dangerous Proposal

However, another proposed amendment, should it become law, will curb the activities of these persons, for then no promoter's stock will be available until such time as the mine has reached a state of development which, in the judgment of the commissioner, warrants releasing a small part of the private stock held by promoters—possibly not more than ten per cent. of it in the first instance. An attempt has been made to have this clause so drawn up that it would permit the sale of promoter's stock as soon as a certain sum had been raised by the sale of treasury stock, but this would be a very dangerous experiment, because it might well be that notwithstanding such money had accumulated through the sale of treasury stock it would be no guarantee whatsoever that the property could ever make a mine. Only when the commissioner became satisfied of the value of the property should he permit the promoter to sell stock. The idea back of any effective legislation must be that, under no circumstances can the seller of a valueless property make money while his dupes lose. If the honest buyer has acquired stock of real value, then let the promoter reap his reward; on the other hand, if the unfortunate investor has purchased what is commonly described as a "lemon," by all means make the slippery gentleman who introduced the fruit get a mouthful of the acrid juice.

It is very sad to think that any legislation designed to limit the sale of bogus mining stock may interfere, for a short time at least, with the financing of honest companies. Money is hard to obtain, especially just now, but we must suffer the lesser evil in order to cure the greater one. The surgeon's knife must be applied unflinchingly to the cancerous sore that is eating its way into the very vitals of what may be a noble industry; one that will bring wealth to the agriculturalist in particular because the miner is a consumer who always demands and is ready to buy the best the farm can produce, and in large quantities. But without securing the confidence and respect of the financial interests, no

Continued on Page 20

B.C. Farmers in Convention

United Farmers and Institutes Amalgamate—Great Increase in Membership—By W. E. McTaggart

AND now the British Columbia farmer has thrown his hat into the ring with the organized farmers of the Dominion. While technically there is quite a bit to be done yet, nevertheless, he has definitely decided that an organization of his own with every B.C. farmer a member is to his best interest.

This was decided at a series of meetings which was held in Victoria the last week in February. The week started off with a two day convention of United Farmers, followed by a "two-day free-for-all" when the old established Farmers' Institutes and the baby organization really got together. Friday of the week was given over to a co-operation conference when enthusiastic co-operators from many sections of the province attended. Saturday saw the shareholders' delegates of the United Grain Growers, B.C. Ltd., in session discussing matters affecting the business of the company.

The United Farmers' convention was by far the best convention ever held by that body, which is but four years old. There were representatives present from every section of the province.

Enthusiasm reigned throughout the two days' conference, with the keynote of every delegate's remarks, "organization." Every once in a while during the sessions politics would creep in but would creep out just as quickly. References to political action were side tracked until the last session when a Kelowna delegate brought forward a resolution asking the convention to express an opinion on this matter which he said "all our members expect us to decide." The convention then went on record as against any such move at the present time. "The time is not yet," said President R. A. Copeland, who was again elected president.

The membership of the organization has increased from 500 to over 4,000 during the year, it was announced. This is a splendid record for such a young association. There are at the present time over 80 locals scattered through the province.

Amalgamation of Farmers' Organizations

But the most important event of the week was the proposal that the United Farmers and the Farmers' Institutes amalgamate, thus doing away with two organizations which more or less duplicate the work of each other.

A committee of seven, three from the United Farmers and three from the executive of the Farmers' Institutes with J. W. Berry, president of the B.C. Dairymen's Association as chairman, was appointed to carry out the work of the amalgamation and to have all the details in readiness for ratification at the annual meetings next year. The United Farmers named Geo. Clark, Sidney W. Paterson, Duncan and J. Y. Copeman, Cowichan, to represent them on this committee, whilst the Institute has as its committeemen, Wm. Harrison, Kamloops; Harvey Smith, Nakusp, and C. E. Whitney-Griffiths, Metehosin. Going back a short time to review the history of the United Farmers and the Institutes will no doubt show to the reader just what is meant by the amalgamation.

The Farmers' Institutes were first organized years ago when British Columbia was quite a young province. They were under the wing of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the deputy minister being also superintendent of institutes. In the early days they did a very useful work in bringing to the farmers of British Columbia information and knowledge which they otherwise would never have received. Then again they served as a valuable means through which the department could help new districts, through short courses, lectures and demonstrations.

In late years, however, the institutes in many localities have ceased to be the vital factors in the life of the community that they once were. The securing of stumping powder at a reduced rate through the institute was always, and is yet, a link which has held membership.

But during the past few years the farmers have shown an interest in more independent organization, but had no such association as the prairies to which they could look for leadership. About this time the United Farmers came into being, and at a meeting held in Victoria, in the convention hall of the department of agriculture the United Farmers of British Columbia was formed, with Rod McKenzie, and W. D. Trego, then vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, in attendance to give the lusty young association a good start. During the first three years of its existence, which were strenuous years abroad as well as at home, the association continued to live, but only by self-sacrifice of a few devoted farmers who from their own pockets and with their own time saw that the association was not allowed to die. And then a year ago at the Kamloops convention a new lease of life was taken and from that time on the association grew until today its membership is over 4,000.

During the past year an agricultural conference was held at Smithers on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the famous Bulkley Valley attended by many prominent farmers from the southern section of the province. This conference had been called by the Department of Agriculture, through the advisory board of the Farmers' Institutes, to discuss matters affecting agriculture and also to show to the southern British Columbia farmers what a fertile and promising country lay in Central British Columbia, for the Grand Trunk just cuts British Columbia in two.

Steps Taken in Independent Organization

At this conference an invitation was sent to the United Farmers from the advisory board asking that a committee from that association meet a committee from the board, to discuss amalgamation. The invitation was accepted and at a meeting held in Vancouver in July it was decided to proceed with the amalgamation of the two bodies as it was thought to be in the best interests of the province. The minister of agriculture was consulted and his permission secured for the severing of the tie that binds the institutes to the government, and everything was all set for the carrying out of the new organization which would be independent of the government. The committeemen went home thinking that the whole scheme would be carried out—but like many a time in the affairs of organized farmers a nigger appeared in the woodpile, and the proceedings were stopped. The minister advised the committee that he had had certain objections submitted to him which it would seem wise to consider and there the matter rested—until the Victoria convention when the whole affair was "scrapped out."

The United Farmers at their convention took the attitude that if the institutes wanted to join them it would be all well and good, but at the same time blamed the government body for not going ahead with the amalgamation last summer.

The institute advisory board, which generally meets behind closed doors made no statement, but on the morning of Thursday, an Okanagan delegate "started something" by moving that this Agricultural Council Conference adjourn, resolve itself into a committee and discuss the amalgamation of the United Farmers and the Farmers' Institutes for it is necessary to know the result of this move before discussing the council proper. This was agreed to and then the fun started. It was threshed out from every angle. The original resolution adjourning the meeting for the committee discussion, stated "for one hour," but the one hour lasted until late that night.

Everything was on the table, correspondence, minutes of meetings, private conversations and what not, were all laid bare—with the result that everyone decided that it was a series of misunderstandings and that it was now up to the two associations to amalgamate. The committee of seven was then ap-

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Insist on having these linings in your Ford. Your Garage man can supply you.

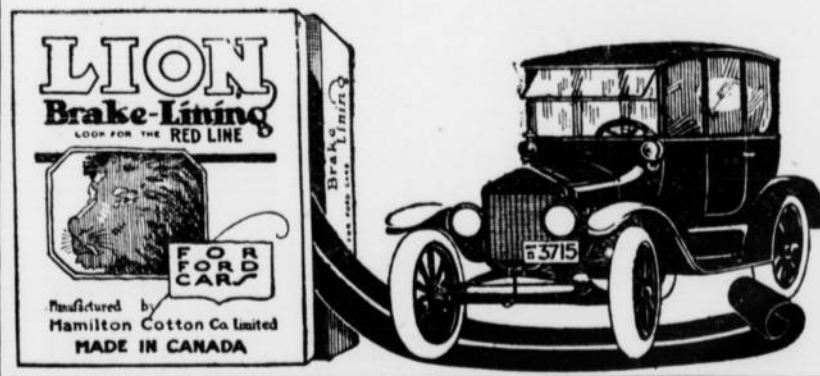
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You will be surprised at the assistance you will receive—we will submit color schemes—whether it be for one room or for the entire house, exterior or interior. All color schemes are sent to you free of charge. You are under no obligation to us whatever, but we hope so the job may be a success in every way that you will use Canada Paint Products. Write us to-day sending us a snap shot or even a pencil sketch of either the exterior or interior of your house and let our experts help you.



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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue G. Address:—

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pointed and now the details are to be worked out by next convention time.

At the end of the week everything was harmony, institute and farmer men showed how the scheme could be carried out, and those, that some thought were opposed to the scheme, told of well filled treasuries in associations' names that could be tapped if necessary.

The second day of the Agricultural Council Conference was more of a round table discussion than a conference. The two-days' conference resulted in the amalgamation committee being named as the Agricultural Council for the year.

In the past the advisory board was looked upon as the supreme head for agricultural matters, and the members of that board themselves had decided that it was not truly representative, so they called the conference to work out a more representative scheme, but as the amalgamation had come so suddenly and as the larger association would so well represent every branch of agriculture it was thought wise to leave all matters to the committee of seven, and then if any particular branch was not represented it could be dealt with at the convention next year.

Matters For Legislation Considered

And so farmers' week passed, making history. But the proceedings of the United Farmers are interesting for they show the trend of thought in British Columbia farming circles.

A resolution against the enactment of daylight saving was unanimously passed. The problem of the Oriental farmer becoming too firmly entrenched in British Columbia engaged the attention of the convention with the result that the provincial government has been approached asking that a committee be appointed to enquire into the matter immediately, as the present treaty with Japan expires in 1923 and one year's notice of its dissolution is required.

It was reported that arrangements had been made whereby stumping powder, a very necessary commodity in this province of big stumps, could be obtained through the locals at reduced prices.

The membership fee was raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00, with 75 per cent of this amount being remitted to the Central office.

Plans were made for the carrying on of organization work in the newer districts with J. M. Humphrey, the director from Malakwa being appointed organizer. His work, too, will help to further the amalgamation.

The convention listened with great interest to H. W. Wood, who on two or three occasions addressed the delegates, telling about the experience of the prairie organizations. C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers Ltd., told about the commercial activities of the organized prairie farmer, whilst Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, addressed the conference also.

The association is off to a good start and with the coming in of the institutes to the table of independent organization there will be in British Columbia an organization of 10,000 farmers within the next two years, if not sooner.

To Consider Affiliation

And during the next year the matter of affiliation with the Canadian Council of Agriculture will be discussed by the members at every local, for the convention decided to take a vote as to the affiliation thus bringing the various planks of the platform to the attention of every member. This, too, will afford an excellent opportunity for every member to become better acquainted with the aims of the council.

The conference on co-operation showed that this topic is being discussed in many quarters and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter more fully before doing anything definite in the way of establishing a co-operative wholesale to supply retail stores situated throughout the province.

President R. A. Copeland, of Lumby, who for the past year has worked hard for the association, was the unanimous choice of the convention for president. Mr. Copeland is an old prairie farmer, having farmed for some time in Saskatchewan, near Summerberry. He is at present farming at Lumby in the upper Okanagan Valley. In his presidential address Mr. Copeland referred to the farmers' move.

Continued on Page 21

When Writing to Advertisers, Please mention The Grain Growers' Guide

Pomp on Parliament Hill

There was Gaudy Pageantry at the Opening of the Session of the Federal Lawmakers.

IN his description of the ceremonial in connection with the opening of the session of the Dominion parliament on February 26, H. E. M. Chisholm wrote in his Ottawa correspondence to the Winnipeg Free Press:

Parliament opened today with all the pomp and pageantry of pre-war times. The ceremony was both brilliant and historic, brilliant because of the beautiful women and distinguished men who graced the occasion, and historic because of the inauguration of the magnificent building which replaces the stately gothic structure that fell a prey to the flames four years ago.

Never in the history of Canada has there been a spectacle to surpass the scene of grandeur witnessed on Parliament Hill this afternoon. Fifty years ago, when the pioneer parliamentarians gathered on this historic spot Fenian raiders menaced the peace of the country.

Today finds Canada on the threshold of a new era, having emerged triumphant from the world war, and her statesmen meet in a new legislative home "worthy of the people whose national life it will serve."

Typical Canadian winter weather favored the event: The sun shone brightly, but the mercury dipped to zero, and a biting wind blew from the west.

"A Coon-skin Opening"

It was what the old-timers call "a coon-skin opening." Shortly before three o'clock the blare of trumpets heralded the approach of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, who drove in state from Rideau Hall.

The Governor-General rode in a smart sleigh drawn by a magnificent team of brown horses. Rich furs protected His Excellency from the zero-chilling blast.

The King's representative was accompanied by a distinguished group of military and naval officers, and as he ascended Parliament Hill a battery of field-pieces greeted him with the royal salute, while a company of infantry came smartly to attention and the band of the Governor-General's Footguards played the National Anthem.

After inspecting the guard of honor, His Excellency entered the building. He was received at the portals by Sir George Foster, acting prime minister, and Sir James Lougheed, government leader in the upper house, who escorted him to the Senate chamber, where he read the speech from the throne in English and French.

The Scene in the Senate Chamber

The scene in the chamber was beautiful and impressive. Nowhere in America is there a legislative hall which for elegance can compare with it. Within and without its four walls were gathered the nation's leaders, the princes of the churches, the law makers, the veterans who fought in France and the consular representatives of foreign countries.

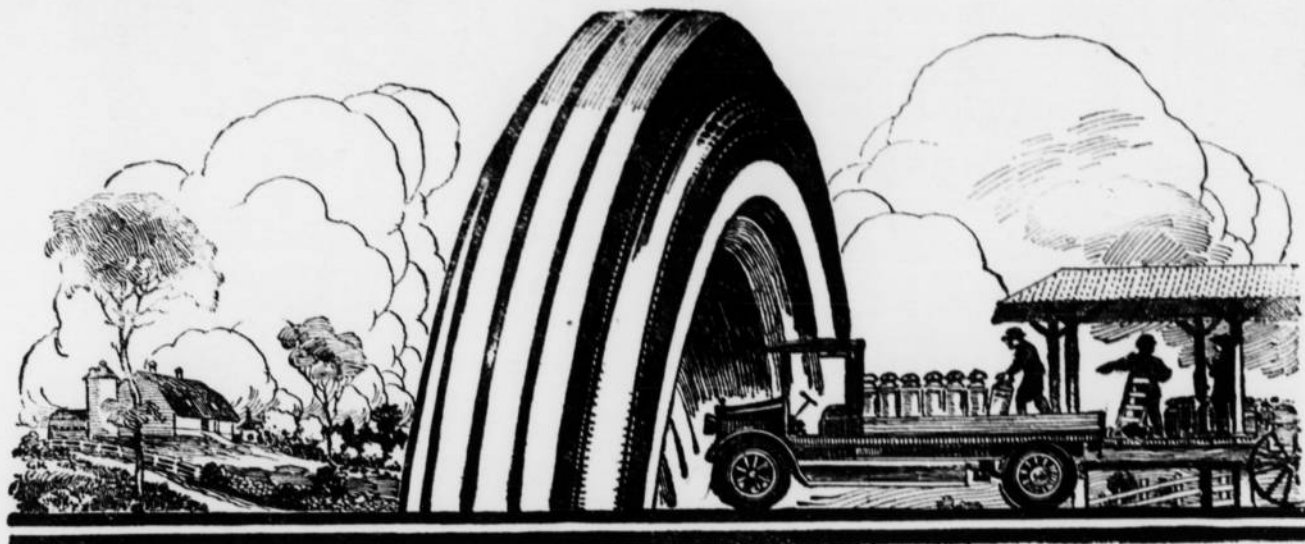
The central figure was the Duke of Devonshire, who was attired in the picturesque uniform of a Lord-Lieutenant. Two of Canada's oldest privy councillors, Sir Clifford Sifton and Hon. Sidney Fisher, in Windsor uniforms, had seats upon the floor of the house; and the six judges of the Supreme court, in gorgeous scarlet and ermine robes, were seated upon the Woolsack—"like Little Red Riding-hoods!" someone remarked. Dame fashion was there in all her brilliance, the beautiful gowns of the ladies representing all the colors of the rainbow and presenting a striking picture against a background of magnificent oak.

The honorable members of the Senate, veterans of bygone parliaments, occupied the front rows on either side.

The Commoners Summoned

The gentleman usher of the black rod was despatched to the green chamber to summon the commoners to the Senate. Bowing low, he departed, and gave three resounding whacks on the door of the temporary Commons chamber.

There was more bowing ere he delivered his message, but presently he returned at the head of a procession



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On farm and ranch and country road—on heavy hauls to town—on pleasure bent when work is done—DOMINION TIRES will give you long and satisfactory service.

DOMINION TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

Among experienced motorists, they are known as "greater" tires—because they give greater service, greater mileage, greater pleasure in riding.

DOMINION INNER TUBES mean perfectly balanced tires. Carry an extra inner tube in the car, as well as a supply of DOMINION TIRE ACCESSORIES — which all Dominion Tire dealers have in stock.

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BREAKING sod is heavy work; it tests the mettle of both tractor and lubricating oil.

The number of bottoms your tractor pulls and the ease with which it does its work is definitely effected by lubrication.

Tractors operate at full load continuously—they need a lubricating oil which will hold its body and give full compression—an Imperial Tractor Lubricant. There are three grades—Imperial Kerosene Tractor Oil, Imperial Kerosene Tractor Oil Extra Heavy, Imperial Polarine A.

The grade best suited to your tractor is shown by the Imperial Chart of Recommendations, which is on display wherever these oils are sold. Use this grade exclusively and save breakdowns, overheating, excessive wear, heavy fuel and oil consumption.

Imperial Tractor Lubricants are sold in four-gallon sealed cans—half-barrels and barrels by dealers everywhere.

"Correct Imperial Lubrication on the Farm"—our new book sent on request to Imperial Oil Limited, 56 Church Street, Toronto, Ont., gives splendid information on farm machinery lubrication.

Ask for it.

Take care of the magneto—oil at least once a week. Unless the lubricant is clean there will be a loss of current and power shortage.

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formed by the elected representatives of the people who lined up at the bar of the Senate.

The clicking of the moving picture machines was stilled as his excellency rose to deliver the speech from the throne. There was a momentary delay caused by the mistake of the governor's secretary, Col. Harold Henderson, who handed his excellency the French version first. The English edition was given priority. The Duke read the speech in clear Cambridge English which could be distinctly heard in every corner of the chamber, the acoustics proving perfect.

The opening formalities concluded, the members of the Commons returned to their own chamber, while the senators, the ladies and other distinguished visitors were presented to the governor-general after which they repaired to the handsomely-furnished reading room where tea was served.

The most significant thing in the chamber of the Commons was the action of the farmers' party, whose members isolated themselves from the Liberals and Conservatives, forming a separate group near the door.

Sir George Foster's Speech

The members will take some time to find their way around the new building, whose corridors extend for miles. The acting premier got lost in returning to the Commons chamber and eventually got in on the opposition side. Then he got tangled up with his sword as he rose to speak. Once upon his feet, however, Sir George delivered a graceful speech in acknowledgement of a cable message from King George congratulating the members of parliament upon the completion of their new home, the cornerstone of whose memorial tower was laid by the Prince of Wales last autumn. The acting premier spoke of the intimate connection of the royal family with Canada's parliament, pointing out that the site was chosen by the good Queen Victoria, that the cornerstone of the original building was laid by Edward, the peace-maker, while the cornerstone of the present building was placed in position by His Excellency the Duke of Connaught.

Dipping into his story a little, Sir George told of the first meeting of parliament at Ottawa in 1867, after wanderings from Montreal to Toronto, Kingston and Quebec. To the great delight of the French-speaking members, the acting premier repeated in their native tongue what he had said in English, and tonight the members from east of the Ottawa river are singing the praises of Sir George, who, in spite of his three score years and ten, has had ambition enough within recent times to master their language.

Nation Builders in the West

Continued from Page 7

Canada, they built their homes here, they tilled the soil, they paid their taxes—in short, they fulfilled their part of the contract, and received their certificates of naturalization under the seal of our courts as evidence of that fulfilment to our satisfaction.

As citizens, fully fledged in conformity with our requirements, they exercised their franchise to the best of their knowledge and ability, learning how to do by doing, gradually realizing the power of the ballot as an instrument for uncovering the springs of self-government.

Without enjoyment of the right the capacity can never be acquired. It is experience in governing himself that gives strength of character to the individual. It is the experience of their members participating in such affairs that gives strength of character to communities.

Macaulay says, "Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim." There is only one cure for the evils which newly-acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day, he is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces; but the remedy is not to remand him to his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun.

Bank Credit for Farmers

THE funds of The Bank of Toronto are employed in the financing of such constructive undertakings as add wealth to the nation. The farm is the chief source of Canada's wealth. The Bank of Toronto considers the financing of farm crops and live stock the first call upon its available funds.

Farmers will find our Managers posted on market prices, and always ready and willing to advise in matters pertaining to the financial end of their business.

If you plan farm development and increased production, the resources of this Bank are at your service.

THOMAS F. HOW,
General Manager.

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The 1899-1917 Contrast

The majority showed appreciative recognition of the gift to them by their fellow citizens of the drinking cup of fraternity and equality. Their progress was not rapid, and difficulties were many, in some instances almost insuperable. Their native-born neighbors gave them very little active attention and assistance. The nation gave them less. Yet, up to the time the war broke out, there existed among the various naturalized foreign settlers on the prairies of the West mutual trust, faith and good feeling—conditions not unfavorable for united advance in community life, in citizenship and in nation building. Following the outbreak of hostilities, the West did its full share in compliance with the war's demands for men, for increased production and for patriotic and Red Cross contributions.

The Canadian parliament, in 1899, unanimously passed through both Houses a resolution practically condemning President Kruger's conduct in not extending the franchise to British squatters who had gone to the Transvaal without invitation and with full knowledge of the cumbersome naturalization laws. The Canadian parliament, in 1917, a few weeks before a general election, passed an act taking away the franchise from thousands of settlers, mostly in the West, who had come to the country in response to their invitation and their attractive offer of free land and the full rights of citizenship upon very favorable terms, and who had fulfilled the conditions required of them and had been naturalized according to law and had exercised and enjoyed their rights under the completed contract for a number of years.

All good citizens desire to have seditious foreigners, as well as avaricious profiteers, dealt with promptly and firmly, and would heartily support much more prompt and vigorous handling of these obnoxious individuals than they have yet been called upon to impose. The latitude given alien enemies in internment camps, their maintenance in comfort and luxury without work, and the manner in which alien enemies at large were permitted to strike for extortionate wages, to hold up production and to dictate to authority in the West during the war, are matters of general adverse comment throughout the country.

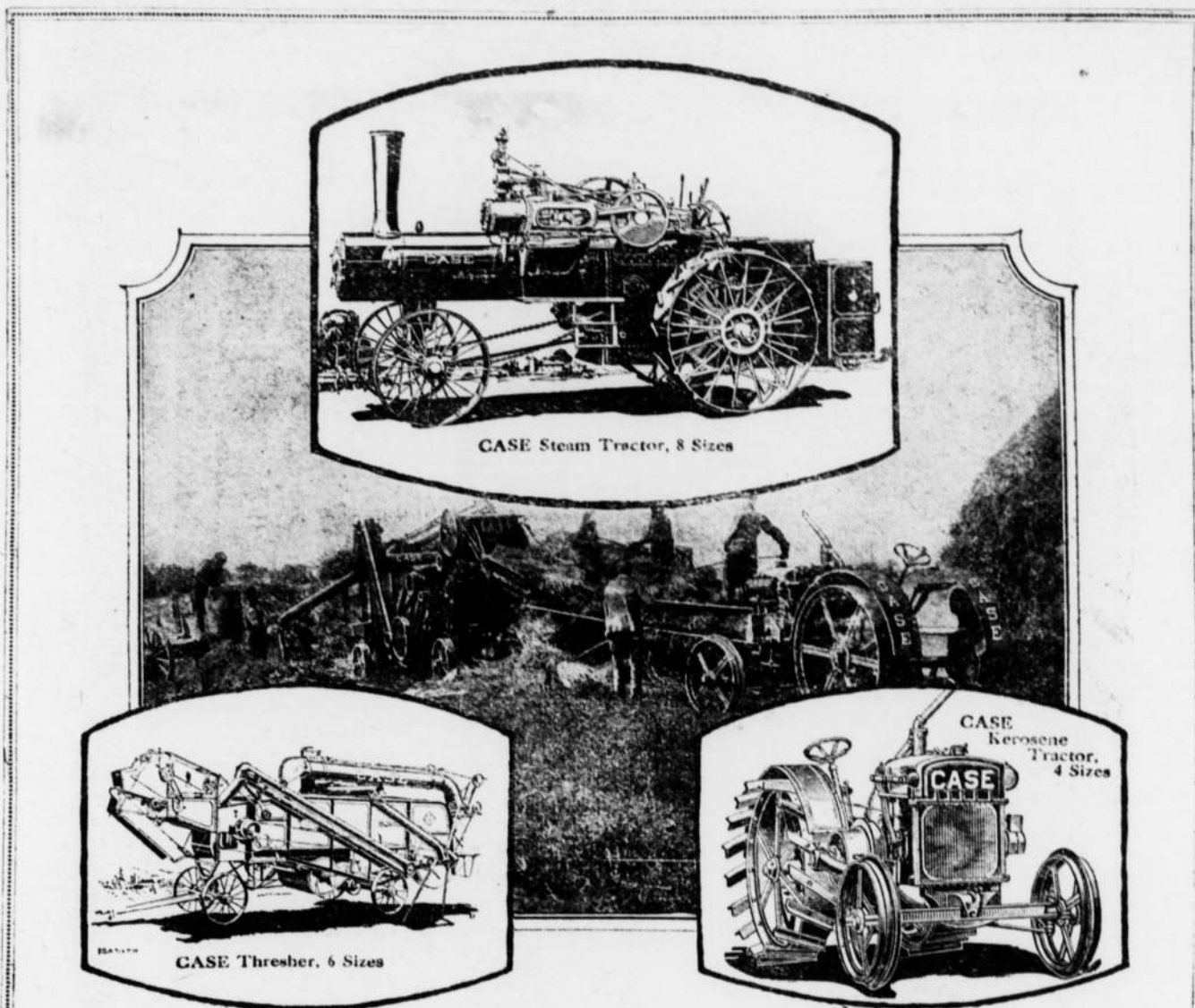
A Primary British Principle

But it is a primary principle in the administration of British justice that a person is to be held innocent until he has been proven guilty. One of the special provisions of the Bill of Rights, by which our forefathers protected their liberties when they placed William and Mary on the throne of England, guaranteed the individual against fines and forfeitures before conviction or judgment against him. The withdrawal of the right to vote was the infliction of a forfeiture in the face of this fundamental law.

The words of Magna Charta ring down through the centuries, "We will not deny or delay to any man either justice or right," "no man shall in any way be punished except after lawful trial." The taking away of the right to vote from a naturalized citizen was the denial of a right to which the party was entitled by this fundamental law. It was also an infliction of a punishment without lawful trial. Well may we ask the question propounded by Nicodemus, "Doth our law judge any man before it hear him and know what he doeth?" Another fundamental and most cherished principle of British law is that there shall be no taxation without representation. The taking away of the right to vote from thousands of tax-paying citizens is a direct violation of this law.

These principles are the very foundation of our freedom, and to encroach upon them is to deprive us of the benefit of basic laws made for the liberty of the subject.

"Think you Truth a farthing rush-light, to be pinched out when you will,
With your deft official fingers and your politician's skill?
Is your God a wooden fetish, to be hidden out of sight,
That his block eyes may not see you do the thing that is not right?"



A Case Thresher— The Tractor's Faithful Working Mate

Many a tractor owner could materially increase his profits by the purchase of a Case Thresher, of suitable size.

Case Threshers are built to exactly meet the requirements of the farmer who threshes as part of his farming, or the thresherman who wants a rig of greater capacity and efficiency. There are six sizes, ranging from the 20x28, suitable for the large farm or a group of small farms, to the great 40x62 the climax of the thresher achievement. Case, Galvanized, Steel built, Grain Saving Threshers are made in the following sizes: 20x28, 22x36, 26x46, 32x54, 36x58 and 40x62.

All sizes of Case Threshers may be equipped with Case Self-Feeders, Wind Stackers and Grain Handlers. All will thresh, separate, clean and save all grains and seeds. And for each size of Case Thresher there is a Case Tractor as a dependable and durable source of power. Three sizes of Case Kerosene Tractors and eight sizes of Case Steam Tractors offer choice of requirements for all conditions and localities.

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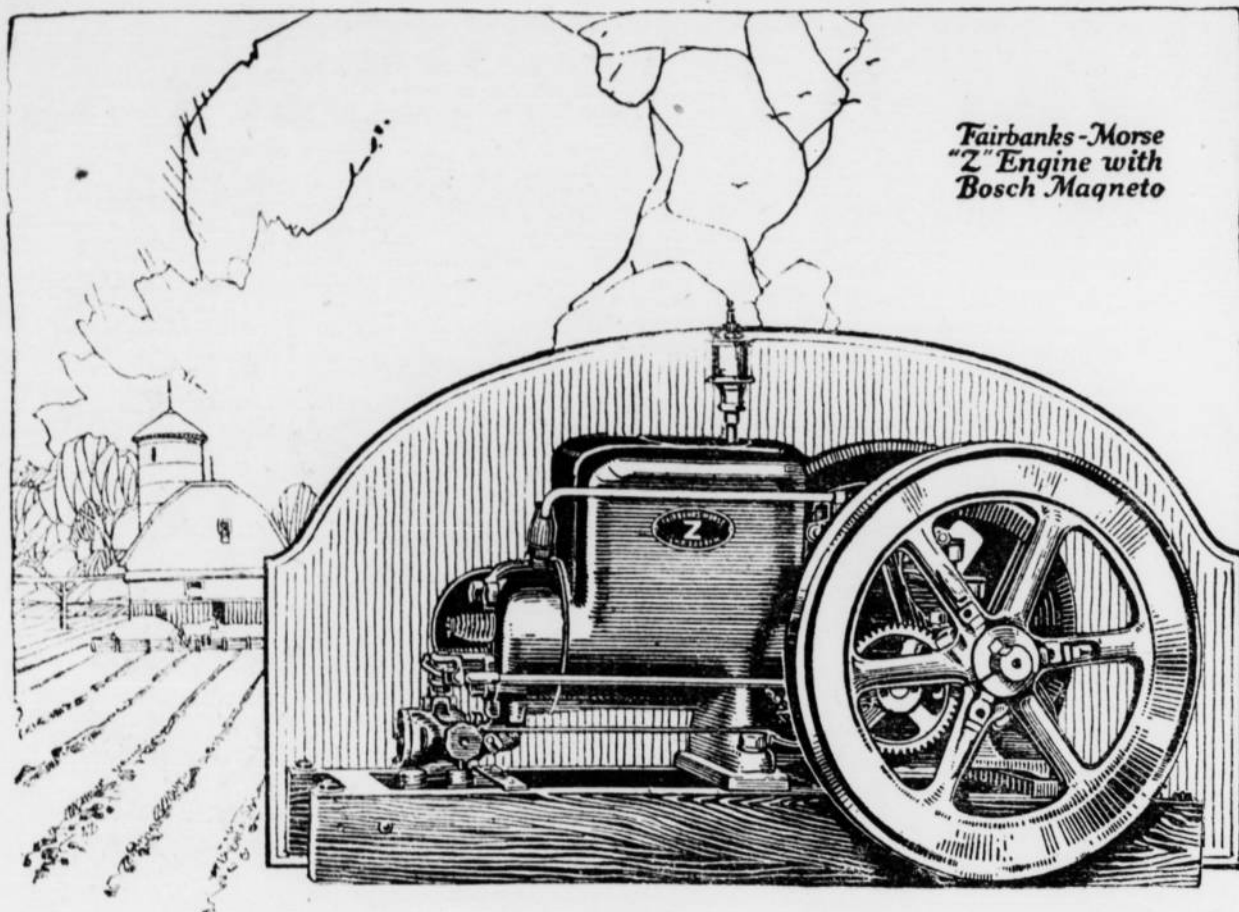
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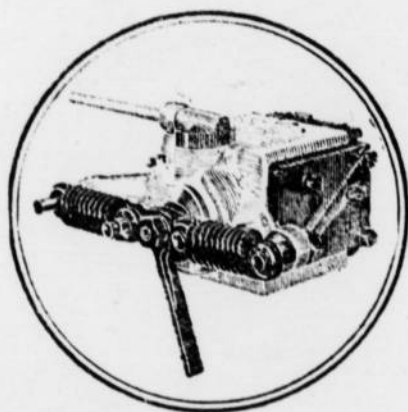
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SINCE the "Z" was put on the market, over 250,000 farmer buyers have pronounced it the greatest farm engine value. We felt the same way about it. But following our policy to improve our product whenever possible, we are highly pleased to announce a new FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" WITH BOSCH MAGNETO—high-tension ignition which adds the one possible betterment. Call on the "Z"

dealer near you—see this world's greatest engine—understand the full meaning for you of the engine service which all Bosch Service Stations throughout Canada give, in co-operation with every "Z" dealer, to every "Z" Engine buyer.

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3

The Gold Mine Swindle

Continued from Page 14

mining can flourish, and there will not be a single shred of confidence in Manitoba mining left should such wild-cattling as has taken place during the past few months be permitted to continue for another year.

Long Odds

There can be no doubt that the capitalization of most companies has been too high, and it might be well to limit the amount of shares that may be offered. Fancy a capitalization of several million dollars for a couple of claims, out of which the promoter is allowed to take two-thirds of the shares in payment of the property he is turning over. This is to say one-third of the shares will have to earn sufficient to pay the interest on the other two-thirds of idle capital as well. Now, no mine can reasonably be expected to do this, though there have been exceptional cases, single instances out of millions, that could do it, yet surely no shrewd investor would take such a very long shot; the odds against the buyer are forbidding.

Were the capitalization limited to perhaps not more than 1,000,000 shares, and of such capitalization the promoter were empowered to set aside not more than a quarter in the shape of promotion stock, it might have a good effect. Then, of course, all promotion stock should be placed automatically in the hands of the commissioner of public utilities, not to be released, until, as has been said, he is satisfied the mine is a going concern.

Brokers and Brokers

As matters are today there are brokers of all kinds, some are the very salt of the earth, honest, truthful and upright in their dealings; others, alas, very much the reverse. Why should not the government, in the person of the commissioner, have the supervision of all brokers and only issue a certificate to such as they were well assured were honest men? After all is said and done it is the human equation which counts most. By assuring yourself of the character of your brokers you shut off at the spigot the flood of fake offerings. As it is there are brokers in Winnipeg, and naturally, in many other cities, who have been through every mining excitement and oil boom that has taken place during the last 20 years, and who have no particular standing in the community. It has seemed to some that it is a mistake to let such men sell shares. If the government could so arrange that only men of established reputation, and fixtures in the place they do business in, held licenses as brokers, we should not hear of so many disappointed investors.

We have a Sale of Shares Act, which was consolidated in 1918; it was, presumably, drawn up as a protection to the public against just such campaigns as have of late been waged, but it has proved to have so many loopholes through which, as the saying is, "a coach and pair may be driven," that it has not prevented a merry traffic in promotion stock.

Immediate Action Necessary

It is of no use pointing out defects unless a remedy can be suggested. Mere destructive criticism never gets one anywhere, so I will now attempt to show those who read this what should be done to bring about a more wholesome state of affairs. This being a democratic country, and each of us having a vote, we control legislation through our representative in parliament. He is the man who can get our views before the government. Just now the Law Amendments Committee is deliberating upon certain changes which will, it is hoped, be in the main conformable to the ideas set forth in these contributions. In a week or two at furthest the proposed amendments will be laid before the local legislature, either to become the law of the land or to be cast into the discard. So now is the time—not a day to lose—for each one to take the matter up with his member. Make him feel that it is his duty to stop this peddling of worthless, alleged mining stock. Tell him, and do it quickly or it may be too late for this session, to vote for the amendments, and it is your wish that if these amendments are altered in any way it should be in the direction of making them more

Muskrats Wanted

Ship promptly and take advantage of the extremely high prices now prevailing. A heavy decline may take place at any moment.

SPRING RATS

\$4.00 to \$4.50 average, according to quality and section.

Top Market Prices for
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Prices subject to change without notice.

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stringent. There is not the slightest doubt that many of the sales that have been made, have, as a matter of fact, been put through under false pretenses, and as any lawyer would tell you were you to ask him the question, obtaining money under false pretenses is quite a serious crime.

What Is A Mine?

These shares are sold as mining shares, but what constitutes a mine? Certainly a snow claim, a mud claim, even a rock claim, without any bona fide discovery of a mineral of economic value cannot constitute a mine, though hundreds of stakings have been made and recorded that did not promise to yield a dollar's worth of merchantable ore. The old saying among Rocky Mountain prospectors: that "a mine is a hole in the ground whereof the owner is a liar," has often a justification in fact, though in the case of many properties whose shares have been peddled freely in Manitoba these cannot even boast of a hole, though possibly, the owner handles the truth carelessly, thus fulfilling the second condition of the definition.

Buying a share in the hope of eventually selling to somebody more foolish than yourself is not mining. Mining consists in working an ore body; and is profitable, or the reverse, according to the cost of getting the mineral out and the price it will fetch when marketed. When there is a balance on the credit side, the mine is paying; when on the debit side, it is a failure.

Until we shall have a code that gives reasonable protection to the investor in mining shares the wise men will keep out of the market. Those who have already been "soaked" should not, however, sit down and sulk, but take the matter up at once, each with his representative in the provincial parliament. Request him to kindly get busy, and do what he can to make the mining-share broker who is not playing the game, take to the tall timbers—and stay there.

B.C. Farmers in Convention

Continued from Page 16

ment throughout Canada. A portion of his address follows:

"From the interest taken in our organization it is quite evident that the farmers of British Columbia feel the necessity of an independent organization entirely free from government influence. In order to make this organization a success we must deal with practical things, not overlooking the educational and social part. The United Farmers' movement does not mean revolution but reformation of Canada's public life. We are farmers, but first of all we are citizens and we want no class legislation. The only class legislation we want is first class legislation. The Farmers' Movement throughout the Dominion is doing a great work and I trust the time is not far distant when the farmers of this fair Dominion of ours will be one united body."

W. E. Chapple, of Armstrong, who has been active in the organization, was elected to the position of secretary-treasurer, as well as to the board of directors. He is also on the executive of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association.

Prairie farmers will be interested to know that Walter Shipley, who for some time was associate editor of The Farmers' Advocate, Winnipeg, is also one of the directors of the United Farmers of B.C.

Other officers elected were: Hon. president, Walter Paterson, Duncan; hon. vice-president, Geo. Clark, Sidney; vice-president, J. L. Pridham, Kelowna; president, R. A. Copeland, Lumby; second vice-president, J. M. Humphrey, Malakwa; third vice-president, S. T. Elliott, Kelowna; directors, Walter Shipley, Salmon Arm; W. E. Chapple, Armstrong; E. W. Neil, Vancouver Island; C. Atwood, Grand Forks; W. Jackson, Creston; W. Price, Kelowna; W. Duncan, Comox; A. T. Howe, Vernon; W. E. Smith, Revelstoke; J. Hereran, Kelowna; J. Y. Copeman, Cowichan; M. Marsden, Nelson.

HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

UNION MADE

OUTWEAR TWO ORDINARY PAIR

Their Guaranteed Service Cuts The Price

When we guarantee Headlights to outwear two pairs of ordinary overalls, we are virtually cutting the price—assuring you double wear for one purchase price.

Headlights are more comfortable, too, because of their roominess.

LARNED, CARTER & CO., DETROIT
World's Greatest Overall Makers

Factories: Detroit St. Louis San Francisco
Port Huron, Mich. and Perth Amboy, N.J.

Canadian Factory: Toronto, Ontario

(39)



DAVIDSON'S PREMIER Stoves and Ranges

"MARATHON"
"LEADER"
"ARGUS"
"ROYAL"
"CHIEFTAIN"



One or another of these models will suit your taste and fit your purse. Cooking troubles are unknown where Davidson's ranges are used.

Write us for particulars and name of store in your locality where a display may be seen.

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Limited
Montreal WINNIPEG Toronto

PEERLESS PERFECTION

The
Fence That's
Locked Together

It's close enough to keep small fowl in and strong enough to keep large animals out. Securely locked together at each intersection of the wires. It's many times heavier and stronger than poultry netting, and being well galvanized, will last many years longer. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. No top and bottom boards required. PEERLESS Poultry Fence is built so strong and heavy, that but half the ordinary number of posts are required. It gives you real fence service.

MADE IN CANADA

Note the extra close spacing at bottom, no base boards required. Turns the small chicks, keeps small animals in or out.

The Peerless Lock holds the intersecting wires in a firm grip that is non-slipable. Compare it with any other poultry fence. The Peerless fence is built to stand any test. It is durable.

Send for our catalog—It's free.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE
FENCE CO., Limited
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



SUN LIFE

ESTABLISHED NEW LANDMARKS IN 1919

New milestones in the progress of the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA were passed in 1919

Applications received over \$100,000,000.00
 Assets over \$100,000,000.00
 Assurances in force over \$400,000,000.00
 Gratifying progress was made in all other departments during the year.

Synopsis of Results for 1919

ASSETS	
Assets as at 31st December, 1919	\$105,711,468.27
Increase over 1918	8,091,089.42
INCOME	
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1919	25,704,201.10
Increase over 1918	4,053,101.41
PROFITS PAID OR ALLOTTED	
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1919	1,606,503.37
SURPLUS	
Total Surplus 31st December, 1919, over all liabilities and capital	8,037,440.25
(According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances, the Om (5) Table, with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest, and for annuities, the B.O. Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest.)	
TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS	
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1919	12,364,651.15
Payments to Policyholders since organization	91,227,532.30
ASSURANCES ISSUED DURING 1919	
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1919	86,548,849.44
Increase over 1918	34,957,457.40
BUSINESS IN FORCE	
Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1919	416,358,462.05
Increase over 1918	75,548,805.92
LIFE ASSURANCES APPLIED FOR	
Life Assurances applied for during 1919	100,336,848.37
Increase over 1918	42,529,881.70

The Company's Growth

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.93	\$ 96,461.95	\$ 1,064,350.00
1884	278,379.65	836,897.24	6,844,404.64
1894	1,373,596.60	4,616,419.63	31,528,569.74
1904	4,561,936.19	17,851,760.92	85,327,662.85
1914	15,052,275.24	64,187,656.38	218,299,835.00
1919	25,704,201.10	105,711,468.27	416,358,462.05

The Sun Life issues more ordinary assurances annually than any other Company of the British Empire.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

1920

T. B. MACAULAY, President

D. J. SCOTT, Manager, Manitoba Division, Winnipeg.

A. F. HARWOOD, Manager, South Saskatchewan Division, Regina.

H. S. POTTER, Manager, North Saskatchewan Division, Saskatoon.

A. McTEER, Manager, South Alberta Division, Calgary.

D. N. McLEAN, Manager, North Alberta Division, Edmonton.

Business and Finance

Banks and Rural Credits

FOR the present year, at least, the Rural Credits Societies of Manitoba will continue to operate as before, in loaning money to the farmers at 7 per cent. interest. Hon. Edward Brown, who made a flying trip to the east in order to negotiate with the banking associations, announced last week, in an official statement that the banks had agreed to continue to advance the money at six per cent. Certain recommendations, however, were also made, which were laid before a caucus of the government supporters.

The official statement is as follows:

Concerning Fixed Rate

"When the act was passed, the financial conditions were such as to warrant the rate being fixed at 6 per cent. It was, however, anticipated that from time to time if the financial conditions became abnormal that the rate might have to be changed to meet those conditions, but it was thought wiser to have the legislature as a body deal with the matter than to leave it either to the societies or the government for settlement, as continuity of policy and stability of policy are both to be desired.

"Since the convention was held there has been quite a change in financial conditions and conditions today can be truly spoken of as abnormal, but only in Canada, but in the United States, and no doubt the banks in suggesting a rate of 6½ per cent. for the current season are justified in view of conditions. However, when it was clear that the banks would not carry on unless a rate of 6½ per cent. was agreed to it seemed to the government that to arbitrarily change the act raising the rate in view of the circumstances of the convention without consulting the directors of the Rural Credits Societies might be regarded by those societies as a breach of faith, and the position was rather awkward on that account.

Conferences in East

"It was finally decided that I should visit eastern Canada and confer with the Bankers' association headquarters in Toronto. I held a conference with a committee of the association in Toronto on Tuesday, and at my suggestion it was agreed that I should also confer with members of the association in Montreal, which I did. I found the disposition of the banks not irreconcilable. I am satisfied that they view with sympathy the formation of Rural Credit Societies, particularly in the more backward portions of the province where they are assisting needy settlers. The banks, however, think that in the administration of the act two improvements might be made. First, that a maximum loan to any farmer should be set up and that this should not exceed \$2,500. Second, that in the older portions of the province where the district is served by a number of banks and where they think the needs of the district are fully served that it is a mistake to establish Rural Credit Societies. The views of the banks in these respects will have the careful consideration of the government.

Banks to Continue

"After discussing the matter from every angle, and after informing the Bankers' Association of the government's viewpoint, it was agreed that the banks would continue to lend money to the Rural Credit Societies during the current season at the old rate already established of 6 per cent. and under the old relations, on the understanding that an announcement would be made that at the next session of the legislature, if present financial conditions obtain, that the act would be amended increasing the rate. On my return I consulted the other members of the government in council and following that we have consulted with our supporters in the house. The situation was outlined and agreed to.

"It is understood that before the legislature meets again there will be a convention of the Rural Credits Societies when this matter will be fully discussed, and in view of the abnormal conditions, which it is expected will be more acute a year from now, it is

anticipated that the common sense of the directors of these societies will suggest that the rate of interest should be increased."

Farmers' Packing Company Ltd.

From letters received by The Guide there seems to be considerable uneasiness among farmers in Manitoba who have bought shares in the Farmers' Packing Company Limited. Some have written, asking if there is any way in which they can get their money back, or avoid payment of notes which they have given for the purchase of stock. This attitude, however, displays a very strange conception of the way in which business is conducted. The farmers who have bought shares in this company must have been convinced that it was a good thing, and that the operation of a packing plant by a farmers' company would be both profitable to the shareholders, and of benefit to the livestock interests of the province generally. Having put their money into the concern it is now up to the farmers to make it a success. No company can be expected to return subscriptions to shareholders simply because they have changed their minds. Some of the money has already been spent, and in this case, 17½ per cent. of the amount subscribed has been earned by the agents for the sale of stock.

The Annual Meeting

Every shareholder had an opportunity of being present at the first annual meeting of the company, which was held at Winnipeg on January 13, 1920, and if there was anything about the company that the shareholders were not satisfied with, that was their opportunity to get information and decide upon their course of action. At that meeting the provisional board of directors was re-elected, which would seem to show that the shareholders present were satisfied with the manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company so far. It is stated that some of the shareholders claim that the meeting did not intend to re-elect the board as a whole and that when they voted for the motion under which this was done they believed they were merely deciding that the election should be by a show of hands and not by ballot. If such was the case, however, a protest should have been made at the time and the matter cleared up at once. Every shareholder present had an equal voice at the meeting and the shareholders therefore must accept responsibility for the decisions made.

The by-laws, however, provide that a special meeting of the shareholders may be called by the president when demanded by five per cent. of their number in writing, and that a recall vote may be ordered by 20 per cent. of the shareholders, either at a meeting or by petition, and if, on this vote being taken, a majority decides in favor of the recall, it must take effect at once. All stockholders have one vote only, irrespective of the number of their shares, so that the affairs of the company, so far as the future is concerned, are absolutely in the hands of the shareholders.

Commission on Stock Sales

A matter upon which there is some curiosity on the part of shareholders and others is the commissions which are paid for the sale of stock. The minutes of the meeting at which the by-laws were adopted contain the following:

"The chairman then stated it was advisable to consider the proposal of Jno. A. Martin, of Minneapolis, for the sale of the stock of the company. The terms of his offer were outlined in brief, namely a commission of seventeen and one-half (17½) per cent. on the first two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock sold; twenty-two and one-half (22½) per cent. on the second two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock sold; and twenty (20) per cent. on the balance of the stock sold.

"After consideration of the matter it was moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Ward, that contract be entered into with Jno. A. Martin for the purpose of selling stock, and that the company's

The Royal Bank of Canada



The Farmer's Wife should have a Bank Account.

Sometimes the money received from the sale of her eggs and butter is not deposited in the bank and she gets no benefit from them.

The staff of this bank is trained to be especially courteous to ladies not familiar with banking ways.

Capital and Reserves \$ 35,000,000
Total Resources \$508,000,000

Write to our nearest branch for a set of ten Livestock Blotters, showing photographs of Champion Bulls, Stallions, Boars and Rams.

THE Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund, \$13,000,000.

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches Winnipeg

\$1,000,000 TO LOAN

on improved Farm Lands.

Under the terms of our loan there can be no foreclosure in event of death. The slate is cleaned and the property goes to your heirs free of encumbrance.

"If you must borrow make your Mortgage an asset rather than a liability."

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN. U.S. & CAN. BRANCHES 100 MARKET ST. N.Y.C.

Auctioneers' School of Experience

2112 Farnam St., Davenport, Ia.—Teaches 12 branches. You learn at home. Students now selling in 17 states. Write today.

"The Income Tax and the Average Man"

is the title of a useful booklet we have issued.

It shows the reader clearly and simply just how the Dominion Income Tax Law affects him.

You may have a copy free, if you care to write for it.

Royal Securities CORPORATION LIMITED

Toronto Montreal St. John, N.B.
Winnipeg Halifax London, Eng.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments, which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to:

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager,
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

B. S. LAWRENCE, Acting Mgr.,
Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. GREIGHTON, Manager,
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

The crystal in a good dairy salt must be pure and dissolve readily. These qualities are always assured in

Windsor Dairy Salt

THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

NEW ISSUE

Chase Tractors Corporation, Limited

8% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Preferred as to Assets and DividendsDividends payable quarterly, April 1, July 1, October 1, January 1,
Cumulative from April 1, 1920.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
8% Cumulative Preference Stock (par value \$100) ..	\$1,000,000	\$ 750,000
Common Stock (par value \$100) ..	1,000,000	1,000,000

DIRECTORS

R. J. CLUFF, Esq., President. Pres. Galt Brass Co. Ltd.	W. J. CLUFF, Esq., Vice-President. Pres. National Electro Products Limited. Pres. Canada Pipe and Steel Co. Limited
T. P. BIRCHALL, Esq., Vice-President Pres. Canada Industrial Bond Corporation Ltd. Pres. Loew's Theatres	Hon. N. CURRY, Senator Chairman Board of Directors, Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Limited Director Bank of Nova Scotia
W. D. ROSS, Esq. Vice-Pres. Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. Director Bank of Nova Scotia Director Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills Limited	J. W. NORCROSS, Esq. Pres. Canada Steamship Lines Limited Director Vickers Limited Director Dominion Steel Corporation
R. M. WOLVIN, Esq. Vice-Pres. Halifax Shipyards Limited. Director Dominion Steel Corporation Limited	

The following information is summarized from a letter written by the President, Mr. R. J. Cluff:

BUSINESS

This Corporation has taken over the world's patents, rights and goodwill of the tractor manufacturing business of the Chase Motor Truck Company at Syracuse, N.Y. A plant is now in operation in Toronto with a minimum capacity of 1,000 tractors per annum. Besides helping to supply the home demand, attention will be given to the export trade, obtaining the advantage of the preferential duties in favor of manufacturers within the Empire. The Company can ship its completed product into the United States free of duty, thus having all the advantages with regard to American business as when located at Syracuse, N.Y.

DIRECTORS

The Directors are well-known Canadian business men with outstanding reputations for directing big enterprises of this nature. They have themselves bought up a large block of this preference stock issue. Capable management and strong financial backing is thus assured.

EXPORT
TRADE

Canada is in an excellent position to secure the tractor business of Great Britain, Africa, India and Australia, as closer economic arrangements, in addition to sentiment, are working towards a preferential treatment of all nations within the British Empire. Chase Tractors Corporation already has numerous letters from the United States as well as from exporting houses in European countries, asking for the appointment of agencies in the various countries.

ASSETS

This Preferred Stock is a first claim on the entire assets and earnings. Net assets without any allowance for goodwill, patent rights, etc., according to Balance Sheet of October 31, 1919, amounted to \$877,635.32 as security for \$750,000 Preferred Stock. Current assets, \$344,873.59.

EARNINGS

Based on actual manufacturing costs at Syracuse and an output of only 1,000 tractors yearly, earnings will be sufficient, after paying Preferred Dividends and all charges, to provide a surplus equivalent to over 11 per cent. on Common Stock. It is planned, however, to double this output immediately; the existing plant has an actual capacity of 5,000 tractors per annum.

After a most exacting investigation, we offer you this stock at

\$100 per Share, yielding 8%
with a bonus of 40% of Common Stock
(Four Common Shares with every Ten Shares Preferred)

Dividends payable at par in New York

Write for Prospectus to:

GRAHAM, SANSON & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS

Members Toronto Stock Exchange
85 Bay Street, Toronto.

L. M. GREEN & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS

Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Union Bank Building, Toronto.

R. S. ROBINSON

Established 1883. Buyer and Exporter of Capital \$250,000.

Raw Furs, Hides, Seneca Root
Wool and Peltries

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, unlimited quantities MUSKRATS, WOLVES and MINK at following high prices for large or small lots.

Winter Rats	\$6.50 to \$3.00	Wolf, Fine Cased, No. 2	\$18.00 to \$ 7.00
Fall Rats	4.00 to 2.00	Wolf, No. 3	2.00 to 1.00
Fall Rats, shot and cut	1.25 to .50	Wolf, No. 450
Fall Rats, Kits25 to .15	Mink, Prime Dark	35.00 to 18.00
Wolf, Fine Cased, No. 1	28.00 to 10.00	Mink, Prime Pale	25.00 to 12.00

Also All Other FURS at Highest Current Rates.
PRESENT HIDE QUOTATIONS:

Salted Beef Hides 25c to 23c	Kips	30c to 25c	Oxen, Stag and Bull Hides, also Side-branded Beef Hides, proportionately lower.
Frozen Beef Hides 22c to 19c	Horse Hides	\$10 to \$5	
Calfskins			

ALL HIDES will be figured highest market price on day of receipt.

Ship promptly to R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise (cor. Pacific Ave.) Winnipeg and Rupert

SEASON NOW OPEN

for trapping MUSKRATS in Manitoba, and we ask you to ship all you get to us. March and April produce the very best quality in all the Provinces so don't delay, but ship them as soon as they are stretched and dried.

BEEF HIDES.—Market has declined considerably since February 1. We always pay full market value and make prompt returns.

HORSE HIDES are in good demand at from \$6.00 to \$9.00.

North-West Hide & Fur Co. Limited

278 RUPERT AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

solicitors be instructed to prepare the necessary agreements. Carried."

The Company's Plans

One cause of uneasiness on the part of stockholders is the fact that operations have not been commenced as soon as they expected. The company, however, was only organized in March, 1919, and is still in the stock-selling stage. The plans of the company, as set out in a statement prepared some months ago are:

"First, to purchase the site of the present Manitoba Abattoir and Packers Limited at the amount of the actual stock paid in by said stockholders by issuing new stock in the Farmers' Packing Company Limited to the amount. The purchase of said Manitoba Abattoir not to be consummated until there has been \$250,000 of the Farmers' Packing Company stock sold.

"Second, the Farmers' Packing Company Limited, after the purchase of the Manitoba Abattoir purposes to add to said packing plant a large cold storage plant, capable of handling all the poultry and eggs that can be purchased in Manitoba.

"Third, after having completed the packing plant the Farmers' Packing Company Limited will not attempt to operate same until the full one million dollars of stock has been sold, thereby assuring sufficient capital to operate successfully the manufacture of beef, hogs, sheep, poultry and eggs."

The board of directors of the Farmers' Packing Company elected at the annual meeting in January, 1920, is as follows: J. Bousfield, McGregor, Man., president; D. A. Mawhinney, Toulon, vice-president; P. Fraser, Letellier, Man., secretary; Senator Sharpe, Manitou; Senator Benard, Winnipeg; F. La Fleche, St. Eustache; A. Solberg, Edmonton; J. Pulfer, Balmoral; and Mr. Cassel, Dauphin.

Soldiers' Settlement

Up to January 7 the Soldiers' Settlement Board for Canada had received 45,576 applications for qualification certificates from soldiers who desired to go upon the land. Of this number 34,273 had been approved and it is expected there will be a great exodus to the land this spring. The approvals by provinces are as follows:

Alberta	9,423
Saskatchewan	8,614
Manitoba	5,796
British Columbia	4,258
Ontario	3,187
Quebec	914
New Brunswick	875
Nova Scotia	696
Prince Edward Island	410
	34,273

The total amount of loans approved by the Soldiers' Settlement Board to January 17 was \$55,948,495 to 14,908 soldier settlers. The loans were disbursed as follows:

	Total of loans approved	No. of settlers' loans approved
Alberta	\$16,431,997	4,622
Saskatchewan	11,938,284	3,112
Manitoba	8,678,098	2,374
British Columbia	9,688,256	2,352
Ontario	4,705,671	1,119
Quebec	1,954,870	368
New Brunswick	1,106,597	411
Nova Scotia	941,743	314
Prince Edward Island	562,979	286
	\$55,948,495	14,908

The loans actually disbursed up to January 21 were slightly over \$36,000,000, which means that there is still \$20,000,000 standing to the credit of settlers.

The uses to which the loan was put have been announced by the Soldiers' Settlement Board to be distributed in the following manner:

To purchase land	\$31,567,715
To remove encumbrances	1,810,468
For permanent improvements	6,041,044
For stock and equipment	16,529,268
	\$55,948,495

The total number of entries granted to soldiers on free lands up to January 31 was 6,049, aggregating close to 1,750,000 acres.

The Economic Commission

E. N. Hopkins Gives his Recommendations to Famous but now Defunct Board

In 1915 the Dominion government appointed an Economic and Development Commission which was to bring in recommendations as to the improvement of agricultural conditions in Canada. There were two or three farmers on the commission and the balance were business and financial men. The secretary was W. J. Black, now in charge of the Soldiers' Settlement Board for Canada. The commission labored a long time and took a great deal of evidence, and turned in a report to the government. The government, however, has kept the report in cold storage and has never allowed the public to know what this famous commission, after the expenditure of a great deal of money, finally decided to recommend.

One of the members of the commission was E. N. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, former president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Hopkins, after waiting in vain for the report to be published by the government, has given to the press a copy of some recommendations which he made to the commission. The following is a summary of the recommendations which Mr. Hopkins made:—

Taking his stand on the ground that national success depends upon the productivity of the land and the welfare of the farmer, Mr. Hopkins urges that our efforts should be directed along the following lines: first to increase the rural population, second to stimulate better and more profitable farming.

Under the first head he holds that the proportional decrease in the rural population is due to conditions of living and work which must be corrected. Community life must be stimulated so that young people are not drawn cityward in their search for diversion. The establishment of community playgrounds, with skating rinks, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, and similar accommodation for other sports, should be fostered. In the past, the community servants, pastors, and school teachers have not been able to give the rural group the services which it deserves, not on account of failure of individual effort, but because of the limitations of the systems under which they work. While church union must remain outside the limits of government action, the ungraded school is a thing with which officialdom may, and should concern itself. We cannot expect the best from educators and pastors unless we organize to give them a living which will call for the best from them.

Demonstration Farms

As a means of promoting better farming Mr. Hopkins recommends a chain of demonstration farms, not more than 30 miles apart. These will be managed by district superintendents, who will be responsible to a central board, composed of from three to four business men, and be it remembered, farmers are included in the term "business men." These farms should be run first and foremost as business propositions. No expenditure should be laid out for buildings and equipment until revenue from the farm warrants same. From these farms properly managed would radiate an influence which would tell forcibly on the industry and life of the community. They would work out solutions for local problems such as the cultivation of crops peculiarly suitable; second, act as a nucleus for a co-operative buying and selling scheme; third, by demonstrating the value and furthering the practice of business-like methods, increase the confidence of bankers and so obtain better credit; fourth, stimulate immigration by demonstrating that profit is assured if good methods are practiced; fifth, encourage many failures; sixth, demonstrate the commercial value of our land and increase the sentimental value; seventh, unify the work of agricultural departments of agriculture by building up an immense body of proven facts, to which extension workers would have to conform; eighth, do away with the expensive nuisance of commissions to deal with separate problems.

Mr. Hopkins is very ready to assert that this scheme is a new departure, and that its success would depend entirely upon the class of men chosen as directors and superintendents during the first years of operation.



NORTH-WEST BISCUIT CO.,
LIMITED



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SEED SEED

DURUM WHEAT

("Durum" means "Hard")

Has made a remarkable record of late years. Resists drought, rust and smut in wonderful degree. Usually ripens earlier than any other varieties in dry sections.

Always furnishes excellent hard grain without decrease in yield in driest seasons.

Specially suited to the West, sure, safe, big yield, fine milling quality.

A leading official of the Dominion Department of Agriculture states that the Canadian Elevator System in handling wheat has retarded the production of Durum but he believes it has a very proper place throughout the West and if produced in car lots the United States market would absorb it readily.

"IT'S THE SURE GOOD CROP THAT COUNTS"

Our stock is specially selected, fine and clean. Price: **\$4.20 per bushel** in ten-bushel lots and over. Bags 30 cents each.

MARQUIS WHEAT (Registered)

Price: **FIRST GENERATION**, \$10 per bag of two bushels, bag included. (We can ship this stock direct from our grower in Central Saskatchewan, if desired.) Price: **SECOND GENERATION**, \$8.00 per bag of two bushels, bag included.

MARQUIS WHEAT (Selected)

Good sample, fine for general crop. Price: **\$3.50 per bushel** in ten-bushel lots and over. Cotton bags additional at 70 cents each.

AMERICAN BANNER OATS (Registered)

Price: **SECOND and THIRD GENERATION**, \$6.00 per 100 pounds, bag included.

ABUNDANCE OATS (Registered)

Price: **FIRST GENERATION**, \$8.00 per 100 pounds, bag included.

Price: **SECOND GENERATION**, \$6.50 per 100 pounds, bag included.

GOLD RAIN OATS (Registered)

Price: **FIRST GENERATION**, \$8.00 per 100 pounds, bag included.

Price: **SECOND GENERATION**, \$6.50 per 100 pounds, bag included.

SEED POTATOES

Hand Picked

Make a Start with Pure Seed—It Will Pay.

IRISH COBBLER EARLY OHIO
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NEW RUBY WHEAT

(Register No. 623)

A New Cross-bred Variety, produced by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists. Introduced in 1918.

A beautiful, red, beardless wheat.

Beats out frost and rust.

Ripens from seven to ten days before Marquis.

Will reduce the risk, attendant upon all crops while still standing, by from ten to fifteen days.

Kernels hard, yielding flour of excellent color and high quality. Straw of very fair length and strength. The grain threshes easily.

In 1918 New Ruby yielded 40 bushels per acre on summerfallow, being the same yield as Marquis grown alongside.

The yield in 1919 was 33 bushels to the acre—but no Marquis to make comparison.

Stock limited. Price: Two bushels, \$24. Finest cotton bags 70 cents additional.

RED BOBS WHEAT

Seager Wheeler's Best

Red Bobs ripens from six to ten days earlier than Marquis. Red Bobs yields higher than Marquis.

Red Bobs, as a milling wheat, is equal to Marquis or Red Fife.

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Guaranteed Full Strength, perfectly safe to use as directed on the label. Treat your seed with Standard brand and rest easy.

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Standard Formaldehyde is unexcelled for treating seed potatoes against scab!

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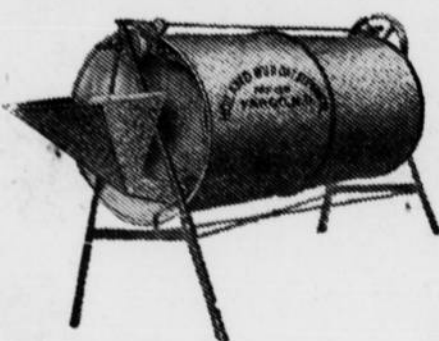
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Limited,

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8



"Hoiland" Wild Oat Separator

prevents sowing wild oats back into the ground with your other oats—with barley, rye, or wheat. It is the only separator that takes wild oats out of seed oats, no

matter how large or small, how heavy or light.

IT IS BUILT TO DO PERFECT WORK

A flannel lining inside the drum catches the wild oats by the whiskers, and catches them all. They are automatically scraped off and carried into the hopper. The seed grain rolls out the opposite end.

This machine is small and light but strongly constructed and doubly braced. No belt trouble. Has adjustable conveyor. Operated by hand or power.

Send for folder giving full particulars on how the "Hoiland" Wild Oat Separator will purify your grain—how its saving will soon pay for the machine itself.

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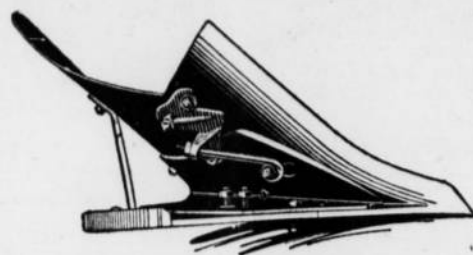
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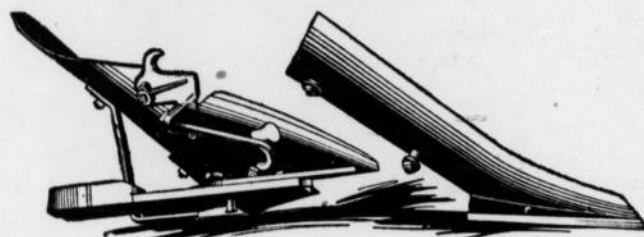
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Tractor Plows.
Lauson 15-25 and 15-30 Tractors.



Just loosen the Draw-rod,
Give the share a couple of taps—
and off it comes!



THAT'S all there is to removing the quick-detachable shares of Hamilton tractor plows.

When the plow bottom is assembled, the heavy, rugged draw-rod not only holds the share in place against the moldboard, but also keeps it tight against the standard. And it is close against the base, so that it cannot be damaged.

The bottom side of the moldboard where it fits against the under side of the quick-detachable share has a beveled edge, so that it makes a smooth joint that will not clog.

A malleable casting to which the draw-rod is attached supports the wing of the share and makes a perfect joint on the face of the plow.

You will like the **Hamilton Tractor Plow** because of these and a number of other quality and efficiency features that are described in the catalog, which will be mailed to you by the nearest branch house listed below upon receipt of your name and address. You may use the margin of this advertisement. And—ask your local International implement agent about **Hamilton Plows**.

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United Farmers of Alberta

Lethbridge Coming Fine

The U.F.A. work in the Lethbridge constituency seems to have taken on new life since the big convention.

We now have a new local in the Burdette district, and one in the Birdholm, with prospects for another one in that district.

In a visit to the Coaldale local, I had the privilege of speaking to about 150 farm men and women. The men have set out for an enrollment of 100, half of which have already been received. Magrath and Raymond have greatly increased their enrollment.

Grassy Lake's farm women are coming to the fore, as well as the men. Mrs. Peterson, organizing a U.F.W.A. there on the 14th inst., with 24 paid-up members.

While she was holding forth at Grassy Lake, I had a good meeting with the local at Burdette, where, I think, we will be able to organize a U.F.W.A. in the near future.—Lawrence Peterson, director.

Not Bad, Magnolia!

Magnolia Post Office first made a money order department; second, a telephone and toll office; stock chute rebuilt and put in good shape, and the stock yard was to have been built but the lumber did not arrive. A grant of \$150 on the road north of Magnolia. Arrangements were made where the farmers could get a loan and do banking business in general with the Imperial Bank at Sangudo. A municipal doctor stationed at Gainsford and a few other local things around station.—O. O. Broyles, secretary, Magnolia.

NOTE.—Many locals ask: "What is there for us to do?" There are very few locals which cannot tackle a program.

Warden to Hanna Line

Following is a letter received from the president of the Canadian National Railways by Central office:—

"I have your letter respecting the construction of a line of railway from Warden to Hanna. Our construction program for 1920 has not as yet been definitely decided upon, but I can assure you that this matter will have our earnest consideration."

U.F.A. Fight at Shepard

The tickets proclaimed: "U.F.A. Social and Hot Supper, in the Shepard Hall, Tuesday, February 10." No less than 70 people thronged the hall, and when full justice had been done to the excellent supper, attention centred on the program, consisting of addresses varied with pleasing musical items rendered by Miss Ramsay, Mr. Bell, Mr. Watson and Mr. Dickinson. President H. W. Wood delivered a very instructive address in his usual logical and convincing manner. Miss A. M. Archibald, of Central office, spoke of the opportunities of farm women in the improvement of rural conditions, and of their new place in public life. We were glad to have with us our director, Mr. McFarquar, of Cremona, who gave us a good, straight talk on our responsibilities. Thus passed another "U.F.A. Night."

Spruce Grove Busy

A real live meeting at Spruce Grove local U.F.A. was held on the evening of February 5, and included songs, solos, recitations, comic acts, speeches, etc., and dancing until the wee small hours of morning. Over 200 people were present. The entertainment was of a very high order; every piece was well rendered and it makes one feel one cannot do too much in the work of the U.F.A., for it means not only entertainment for the farmers and their families, but a real uplift to a better social order, and brighter and happier life for our rural people.—Rice Shepard.

Officially Conducted for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

G. D. Sloane Leaves Cayley

A very enjoyable social evening was given by the people of Cayley and vicinity to G. D. Sloane and family on Friday evening, who are leaving here to reside in Victoria, B.C. Mr. Sloane was ex-president of the U.F.A. at Cayley, and took a great interest in the work of the church and the boys' club. After a program and speeches, a presentation of a cabinet of silver was made. Lunch was then served.

January Starts Well

A good start was made in January toward eclipsing the 1919 membership record. During the month, dues for 3,219 members of the U.F.A., as compared with 2,399 in the same month last year, were received. Three-hundred-and-forty-one women members as compared with 181, and 46 juniors as compared with one during the same period last year.—Central Office.

Ladies Bring Crowd

Westlock locals U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held a joint meeting in Westlock on January 31, to hear reports of the delegates to convention in Calgary. After the different delegates had spoken, exhibiting some of the enthusiasm they had imbibed at Calgary, the ladies served tea and cake, and an enjoyable social time followed. This meeting was conspicuous by reason of the large turnout. We find out that when the men and women's sections hold joint meetings that we get the best crowds.

We aim to make this a record year for both locals.—A. R. Brown, secretary, Westlock local, Westlock, Alta.

West Edmonton

During this last month, returns have been slightly better than the months preceding it, but many locals have not responded yet, and I would remind these locals that our next convention is only four months away, and that the basis of their representation there will be according to their paid-up membership in the political association. It is quite possible, considering the state of affairs at Ottawa, that at the next convention it will be necessary to nominate a candidate, and it therefore behooves all locals to send along their dues without delay, so that they may be prepared to help choose the candidate, and also to do their share in fighting the campaign.—W. F. Broadstock, secretary, West Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Independent Political Association.

Good Record Here

Our local, in reviewing their business for 1919, find that they have done co-operative shipping to the extent of \$75,000. This includes six cars of seed grain and two cars of potatoes purchased in the spring, to the extent of \$19,775. Formaldehyde and gopher poison amounting to \$140, and the livestock shipping under E. E. Erickson, involving \$55,938. Our livestock shipping department sold 1,306 animals shipped in 36 cars and coming from 80 farms.

We consider that, taking into consideration our competition, we have done well.—Robt. G. Langston, secretary, Bittern Lake local.

Try This Plan

The Golden Valley local recently put on a membership contest between the East and West side, with the result that the West side came out victorious and was given a supper and entertainment by the East side. The program, which was exceptionally good, included

a talk by the president on U.F.A. Principles, and other items contributed by local and outside talent. The supper, served by the ladies of the East side, was a great treat. To make a full evening a debate on the eight-hour day on the farm as well as in the city, took place after the supper. Everyone left for home feeling that this little local was getting bigger and stronger all the time, and willing to do its share in bringing about a change for better conditions for the farmers and all who do useful work. Our drive is not complete yet, although the contest is over, for the U.F.A. organization must try and see that every farmer gets a chance to join our movement and do their share in getting the farmers 100 per cent. organized.—C. T. Damsgard, secretary, Golden Valley local.

Boost a Bit

(With no apologies to whom it may apply)
Here! you discontented knocker,
Shootin' off the U.F.A.'s ills;
Chloroform yer dismal talker;
Take a course o' liver pills.
Stop your durn Ki-o-tee howlin',
Chaw some sand an' git some grit;
Don't sit in the dumps a growlin'—
Jump the roost
an' boost
a bit!

Fall in while the band 's a playin',
Ketch the step an' hop along;
'Stead o' pessimistic brayin',
Jine the hallelujah song!
Drop your hammer—do some rootin',
Grab a horn, you cuss, and split
Every echo with yer tootin'—
Jump the roost
an' boost
a bit!

—N. B. M.

U.F.A. Briefs

The Dalroy local held an entertainment and debate which turned out to be a great success. The question of the debate was: Tractor versus Horse, the judges' decision being that those who took the side of the "horse" were the most successful debaters. The program which followed the debate included selections by the Doley Jazz Band and a dialogue, The Train to Loontown.—W. R. Knox, secretary, Dalroy local.

Although we were unable to hold our regular annual meeting, you may rest assured that we are with you in every respect. Everyone seems to be interested in political action. You can bet on Donatville doing her bit. We are planning to have a big box supper and general speaking for the purpose of building up our treasury soon.—Ozia Coleman, secretary, Donatville local.

The principal business conducted at our last meeting was the passing of a resolution drawing the attention of the provincial authorities to the unfinished condition of the road from Onefour to Manyberries, our nearest railroad station, and requesting that sufficient work be done to make it fit for traffic. We also appointed a road committee of three members to look after road work for this year.—T. L. Duncan, secretary, Onefour local.

Moose Mountain local has made arrangements to use the Mountain House Hall for all meetings and entertainment in the future.—E. A. Robinson, secretary, Moose Mountain local.

Sedalia local is pressing for the completion of the G.T.P. from Biggar to Calgary and the C.N.R. running southeasterly from Camrose.

The Warner local U.F.A. held its annual meeting recently, at which there was a good attendance. A hearty invitation was extended to the Wrentham local through the retiring secretary to attend their next meeting.—Jno. R. Mor, secretary.

At a meeting of the farmers in this district recently it was decided to re-organize the Hastings Coulee local. The meeting was very enthusiastic and 12 members signed the roll. I think we will have a very lively union here. We are arranging a three months' program and are making it as interesting as possible.—L. Ned Bull, president; John Jamieson, secretary.

Our local is beginning to show a marked improvement in the interest the farmer and farmers' wives are taking in the local. There were about 30 visitors at the meeting, with four men joining, three ladies and one junior.—Granvel Mills, secretary, Empress View local.

We have now 38 paid-up members as against 18 last year, so watch Coaldale grow. We are putting on a drive for new members as soon as the roads get better.—Max Donaldson, secretary.

We expect to increase our membership in 1920 by at least one third. We organized in 1919 and finished the year with 26 paid-up members. Wishing you success in all of your lines of endeavor in 1920.—Hugo Carlson, secretary, Parkhurst local.

The first meeting of this local for 1920 was held in the Baptist church which is the largest building in town, and which was filled to the limit. The meeting was opened by singing Organize, Oh! Organize, in which everyone joined heartily. The business for the evening, including the nomination of delegates for the convention, was next dispensed with. This was followed by a good program which was ably rendered by the local talent. Refreshments were then served by the U.F.W.A., after which the evening was brought to a very satisfactory close by the singing of the National Anthem.—B. L. Hawkins, secretary, Lavoey local.

The record of Kirriemuir local for the past year is one of which its members may justly be proud. Aside from being actively engaged in co-operative buying and selling, [having handled thousands of dollars worth of business, the local is in the almost unique position of having paid the political assessment of 100 per cent of its 70 members. The spirit of co-operation is very evident, and the farmers of this district are awake to the possibilities for advancement in the organized farmers' movement.—Wm. R. Forbes, secretary, Kirriemuir local.

The farmers' movement has taken on a new impetus at Coaldale and while we have not enlisted many new members, I believe our future prospects are exceedingly bright and I believe every member should wear a button.—Max Donaldson, secretary Coaldale local.

I am glad to say that this union is progressing slowly but surely. I will do my utmost to bring up to last year's strength and if possible make it better. Our first meeting of the year was well attended and we led off with 20 members enrolling and we trust to add to this from time to time until we have them all enrolled.—Arthur Robertson, secretary, Peerless local.

We have had a very successful year. We have 72 members on the roll. The political feeling is going strong among the members.—O. S. Young, secretary, Progressive local, Lacombe, Alta.

Perfect Belt Power

Farmers want tractors that can furnish Belt Power as well as Field Power—General-purpose Farm Tractors. No four-cylinder, high-speed motor can impart a smooth, steady motion to a threshing belt because it lacks a heavy fly wheel to help it over sudden, heavy power demands caused by irregular feeding. The Eagle Tractor overcomes this objection. Its designers have not lost sight of the belt-power requirements of the Farm Tractor.

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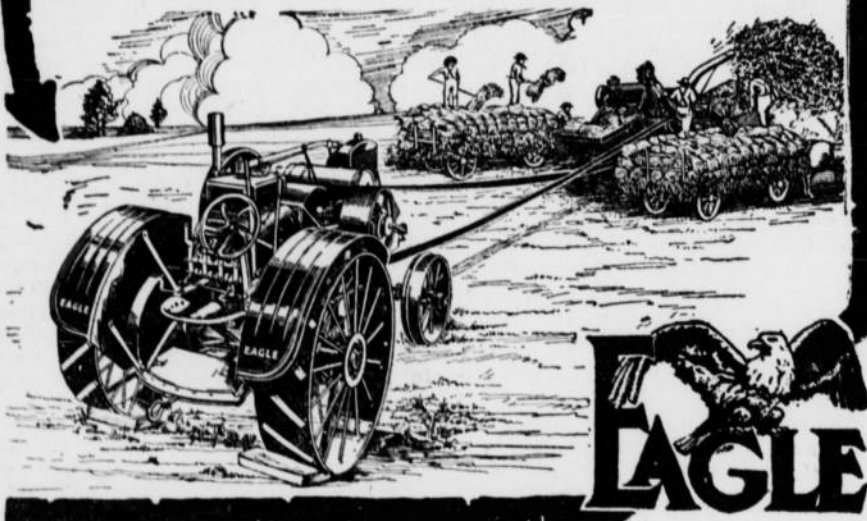
Have twin-cylinder, horizontal, valve-in-head, slow-speed, heavy-duty motors with heavy fly-wheels. This is the kind of a motor that will give just as smooth, steady motion to a threshing machine belt as any double cylinder steam engine. You can't beat it. Look at the large, wide-faced belt pulley. Placed right where it belongs. It's dead easy to line up an Eagle Tractor to a separator, back into the belt—and "all set."

Equally Good for Field Work

No matter what the power requirements on the farm—plowing, harrowing, harvesting, threshing, silo filling—an Eagle Tractor fills the bill. The simplest tractor built. Two sizes: 12-22 and 16-30. Farmers like them; dealers like them. Better get our dealers' proposition.

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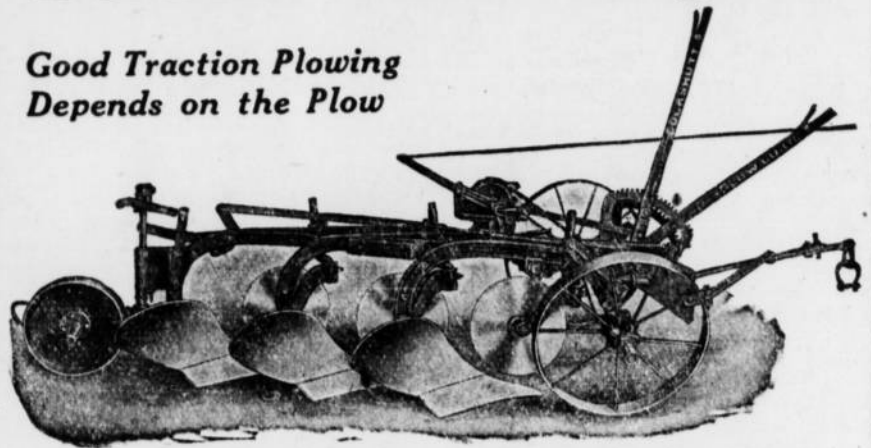
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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Pearls and Perils of the Big Convention

By J. B. MUSSELMAN

EVERY big gathering which has power to commit a great institution or an important element of the public, is fraught with more or less peril. When such a gathering is a convention of large numbers and finds itself obliged to cover a field of business and deliberations in the course of a day or two, which any responsible legislative gathering would spend months over, this peril is multiplied a hundred fold. The marvel is not that the Grain Growers' convention has many times seemed to travel on the very edge of a precipice, but rather that it has not gone over the edge.

Eloquent Irresponsibles

There have been few conventions of the Grain Growers' Association where serious perils have not presented themselves. Yet though the convention may have been swayed by the arguments and sometimes even the sophistries of eloquent irresponsibles, the sound common-sense of the majority of the delegates seems in the end always to have prevailed, and time and again it has risen superior to the beclouding of issues, the appeal of catch phrases and platitudes and the attempt to shatter faith in their own selection of leadership.

There has not been a convention of the association from which pearls have not also been gleaned. But "the pearl of great price" of these gatherings, it seems to the writer, has ever been the final victory of sound sense; even after every evidence of the delegates being greatly moved by appeals to prejudice, flattery and sophistry; by ridicule, sarcasm and innuendo, by beclouding of the main issue with the introduction of non-essentials, and best of all when paucity of information, failure of full comprehension of all the matters involved and lack of time to thoroughly analyze and deliberate the points at issue, must often have made independent decisions exceedingly difficult for fair-minded delegates to arrive at.

Delegates Who Are Strangers

One circumstance involving real peril, in practically every convention, but which constituted an extraordinary peril in the last—because it obtained in greater measure than perhaps ever heretofore—is that so large a proportion of the delegates are strangers to each other. It is difficult for the ordinary, fair-minded Grain Grower to believe that in each year persons have succeeded in securing appointment as delegates to the convention who had "an axe to grind"; that is, who had a definite purpose in mind which they hoped to attain through the association—all too often not having as their paramount consideration the welfare either of the association or of society as a whole. If such men are able debaters, and especially if they appeal to popular prejudice, they are sure to have a very real, even if but temporary influence. The delegates generally, have no knowledge of the character or antecedents of such persons. They do not know how recently has been the awakening of their now wonderful zeal for the association and the farmers generally. They do not even know, if such speakers may properly be classed with the farmers, and that sometimes they have later been discovered to make their money out of the farmer rather than out of the farm.

Extreme and Unwarranted Statements

The degree of worthiness of the motives of such men can generally be recognized by the character of the means employed to secure their ends. When anyone resorts to extreme and unwarranted statements, or shows lack of regard for the facts, and especially when he seeks to blind the eyes of the convention to the real issue by raising a smoke-screen of prejudice and suspicion of the motives of others, motives may well be questioned. Of

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

course, the chair has the right to deny such the floor, and the association would gain greatly if it demanded of every one a full measure of courtesy both to the chair and to all others. If insult, innuendo and mis-statement are to be freely permitted—as was the case in the discussion of provincial political action—our great convention will be in peril of degenerating into an unsightly and useless squabble.

However, the association has saved its soul and has kept its attitude on provincial politics on a lofty moral plane. It has not been made the tool of every political aspirant caring to call himself independent, as the resolution (No. 3A.) so vigorously supported by some would have made it, by obliging it to give its "approval and assistance" to any such movement, without giving it any control over the undertaking, over the number of such created, over the purpose of their being or over the principles which they should champion.

Association Its Own Master

It is not re-assuring that a great convention could spend hours over, and be in actual peril of passing, a resolution which threatened to demoralize the association and made it a mere puppet of any and every kind of political party, so long as the latter called itself independent. As if there could be such a thing as independence in elections. The close observer was led to conclude that so bent were many of the delegates on committing the association to participation in provincial elections they gave little thought to the reasonableness of the method proposed or the ultimate moral purpose which must underlie its every action, if its usefulness is to be maintained.

As the matter now stands the association is still its own master. It is taking the time to carefully formulate what it hopes will be a superior program of legislation and policy of administration for the province. If, later, it decides, as it did federally, to lend its assistance, to those who wish to support this platform in organizing themselves for election purposes, it will be supporting principles rather than prejudices, and a clearly defined and understood program rather than an effort for a class domination. Once more the sound, moral sense of the convention has prevailed; but how nearly it was swamped by blind eagerness and restive resistance of the guidance of those who were less impetuous, one may only guess.

Questions on Their Merits

There is only one safeguard against such perils. We must learn to approach all problems without prejudice, passion or pre-determination, eliminate all personal references and innuendo and calmly debate all questions purely on their merits. When delegates come to the convention with their decisions firmly made they come to vote, but not to deliberate, and in so far as this is the case they destroy the real purpose of a convention. Additional information on a full view of the problems discussed may be secured by delegates or they may discover a better way of doing the thing if they are unprejudiced and unafraid of the force of logical reasoning, even though it proves them to have held wrong ideas.

The resolution asking that the name of the association be changed to "United Farmers" was just the kind of matter over which the convention often spends a couple of hours. In response to a request from the floor points of advantage and points of disadvantage that would accrue from such a change were advanced from the platform and without either argument or comment, in three minutes the convention was given sufficient information to enable it to eliminate the further discussion and to call immediately for

the question. Had the discussion on provincial political action been approached in as open-minded and passionless a manner, and we had hoped it would be when preparing for the four political resolutions afterwards unanimously passed—the whole matter could have been disposed of in half-an-hour and settled just as it was.

However, it is thus that we learn our lessons and it is to be hoped that all will now bend their energies to work out a political program for Saskatchewan which will contain no catch cries, no opportunist planks, no novel and undigested proposals, no demands for class advantages at the cost of others, and no foolish predictions of a Utopia to be. May it be rather a simple and straightforward recital of what we, as Grain Growers, unanimously believe to be best in the interests of all classes, and for the working out of which we are willing to assume responsibility.

Amendments

Following are the amendments to the constitution adopted on February 13, 1920, by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention at Saskatoon:

To provide for the enlargement of the executive:

Page 5. Section 6, subsection (1) as amended reads: "The association shall have a president, a vice-president, five directors, two debenture holders' representatives and one district director for each organization district, and three women directors as hereinafter provided. These, together, shall be the board of directors of the association."

Page 6. Section 6, subsection (3) as amended reads: "The Central board shall meet immediately following the annual convention and elect from amongst its members four, who, together with the president and vice-president and the two debenture holders' representatives, shall form the executive of the association."

Page 9. Section 8a, subsection (3) as amended reads: "The trading convention shall, subject to the approval of the convention, be entitled to elect two of the directors of the association as debenture holders' representatives on the Central board. These two, when so approved, shall also be members of the executive of the association."

Page 7. Section 8, subsection (3) as amended reads: "The executive shall appoint and fix the remuneration of a secretary and a treasurer who may or may not be directors and delegate to each such duties and powers as it may see fit not inconsistent with this constitution and by-laws; provided that it shall be competent for one person to hold both offices."

Hymn of the British Empire

C. K. Bourne, M.A., secretary-treasurer of the Ravine Bank local, has favored the Central office with the following original poem, which has such a true imperial ring which will, doubtless, appeal to those who stand for the brotherhood of man:

Hymn of the British Empire

Empire of an imperial race,
Let righteousness they glory be:
Not honor high, before they face
And link they lands across the sea.

Revere the blood of heroes shed,
Who won for thee thy liberty;
Who've died to guard thy heritage,
And bless the sons of men to be

Thy battle flag throughout the world
Bear hope and light to the oppressed;
The cross of sacrifice unfurled
Ride tyrants bow at thy behest.

Redeem the wronged within thy state.
Let justice bold fling off the ban;
Lead on! lead on! in service great,
O, herald of the Son of Man!

Nor pride, nor power, nor wealth shall be,
But honest toil God's eyes can scan.

Thy patent of nobility,
For God "became" a working-man.

Arise! and from the human race
Dispel the shame of error's thrall;
March on! in majesty of grace,
To thee thrice-blessed the nation's call!

Doing Their Own Thinking

It all depends upon the point of view and a disposition to make the best of things as they are. During the recent convention the Central office came in for considerable criticism; which, according to the opinion of L. M. Eldstrom, secretary of the Archive Grain Growers' Association, is another example of the proverb, that: "Labor is wrought for want of thought; as well as for want of heart."

Under a recent date Mr. Eldstrom writes:

"I maintain the dissatisfaction is due to a misunderstanding caused by lack of intelligence. Or putting it a little milder, through carelessness on the part of the members not to use the intelligence which they have. The same thing holds true with our big conventions. To my mind it is a sad thing to see the division of the delegates through this cause."

"The delegates of our last convention may be divided into three classes:

"1. Those who went for their own interest, and not for the best interest of the people of our Dominion.

"2. Those who went with the very best intentions but were misled because of lack of intelligence.

"3. And the quiet, sane, thinking delegates."

"If the delegates would inform themselves with the workings of the association and leave prejudices at home; take a broad view of matters and do what we think is best for the people of our Dominion, regardless of what effect it may have upon ourselves as individuals, we would have more harmony."

"It is a sad truth that we have men today who would do anything for their own advancement, politically or otherwise. Perhaps I am wrong, but I believe that the dangerous element with which we have to contend is partly from our own ranks. At least I believe we are adequately represented."

Future Problems

"We have great difficulties confronting us at the present time and many problems to solve. Let us all do our share and not leave it to a few to do our thinking. Do more thinking and you will not find so much fault with our leaders. Above all give the association strength to live through it all; as its value as a propaganda institution cannot be over-estimated."

Monthly Doles for Soldiers

Something in the nature of a protest against the present method of monthly payments to returned soldiers was received by the Central office, from the Ravine Bank local, which arrived too late for insertion in the Convention Hand-book; but is so suggestive, it might well prove a suitable subject for debate during the winter sessions of the locals.

The resolution, which bears the signature of C. K. Bourne, secretary of Ravine Bank local, reads as follows: "That the present government scheme of making monthly payments to returned soldiers, out of employment, should be forthwith discontinued, as inimical to good citizenship; and some plan of helping them devised, preserving intact the two principles of self-determination and individual responsibility."

**Safeguard your family's
future with an
Imperial Home
Protection Policy**
Consult—



**The IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA**
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.



Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. **OF CANADA** Established 1864.

With its 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, 12 Branches in British Columbia, 138 Branches in Ontario, 44 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

\$250 in Cash Prizes!

to

**Boys and Girls
living on Farms!**

Everybody Read This!

BECAUSE gophers are a pest and eat up farm profits, and because we know the best, quickest and cheapest way to kill gophers is to use

Kill-Em-Quick

we are making this unusual offer to Boys and Girls, under 21 years of age, who are living on farms in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Show this advertisement to your Father and Mother.

OUR CASH OFFER:

We offer \$250 cash, divided into 34 prizes as follows:—

1st Prize.....\$50.00 cash

3rd Prize.....\$15.00 cash

2nd Prize.....\$25.00 cash

4th Prize.....\$10.00 cash

and 30 additional cash prizes of \$5 each, making 34 prizes in all, and a total of \$250.

See Your Druggist or Dealer

Your family Druggist or Dealer in town has the printed Rules of the Contest. You or Dad get a copy from him. Borrow a camera when the time comes. Get your Dad to kill gophers with Kill-Em-Quick. Then photograph the dead gophers. Win one of the prizes!

Why Do We Do It?

The reason back of our offer is this: We want some good photographs for next year's advertising to prove how Kill-Em-Quick kills gophers. Everybody who uses Kill-Em-Quick knows how wonderful it is, but everybody does not yet use and know Kill-Em-Quick. So these photographs you take will help us next year to help more farmers kill gophers!

So, you Boys and Girls on the farms, and the Dealers in town, and we in Regina will make something out of our Gopher Contest, if we all work together. At the same time Kill-Em-Quick will increase your "dad's" 1920 farm profits by a mighty big lot—perhaps \$1,000 or more. He can buy a package for 100 acres at a cost of only \$1.20. Think what a big saving (perhaps \$1,000) for such a small sum.



100-acre size
\$1.20
40-acre size
60c

Kill-Em-Quick Co. (Canada) Ltd., Regina, Sask.

THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY FEEDER

Has Done More to Take the Hardship Out of Threshing and Make It a PLEASURE Than Any Piece of Machinery on the Farm

BECAUSE it feeds a threshing machine as it should be fed, regardless of the antics of ignorant or mean pitchers. No more swearing at them. Let them pile the sheaves on any way they please, and as fast as they want to; the Garden City Feeder will deliver the grain end first to the cylinder, in an even flow of uniform depth. No more broken spikes or slugged cylinder; no more overloaded straw racks or sieves; no clogged blower; no broken or burned belts; no wasted grain; no long waits for repairs. Just a steady run all day, every day, season after season. It's fun to thresh that way; and profitable too. Don't take our word for it, ask any user, or let us prove it to you.

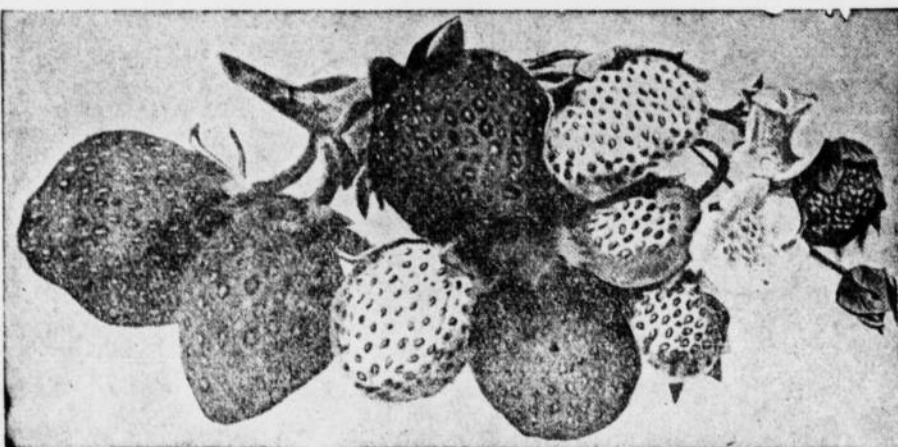
The Garden City Feeder Co. Ltd.

Regina, Saskatchewan

BRUCE DAVIDSON CO., Brandon, Manitoba; W. S. MUNRO CO., Calgary, Alberta; MART McMAHON, Lethbridge, Alberta.

Remember we are Sole Agents for

The Caswell Belt Guide. Satisfaction Guaranteed



Strawberries in October

Yes, you can have them, and even into November too. Think of it—Strawberries for weeks and months after the ordinary June-bearing varieties have either quit bearing or have been frozen off by June frosts. Imagine the sensation of picking fresh, ripe Strawberries off the vine in your garden in October—of having Strawberries and cream up to snow-fly. All these are made possible to you by the

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

The Everbearing Strawberry, while old in some sections, is new to hundreds of people in Western Canada. This variety, planted in the spring, bears fruit continuously from June till fall freeze up. It is hardier than the ordinary June-bearing varieties. June frosts, which sometimes destroy the entire crop of common varieties, do not kill it and it yields crop after crop of the most delicious berries. The Everbearing Strawberry has been well tested out in Western Canada and is especially adapted for this climate.

NOW—Reserve Your Supply—FREE

The Grain Growers' Guide has secured a limited quantity of Everbearing Strawberries from the Prairie Nurseries, at Estevan, Sask., where they have been grown under Western Canadian conditions. These plants are sold regularly at \$8.00 or more per 100. We will distribute them in lots of 25 to each reader as a reward for securing subscriptions to The Guide. Secure 25 of these plants and you will get a treat you never had before. Full instructions on planting and care go with each shipment. Not more than one lot of 25 can be sent to any one person.

Send Us:

We Send You, Prepaid:

2 One-year Subscriptions at \$1.50 — 25 Everbearing Strawberry Plants

1 Three-year Subscription at \$3.00 — 25 Everbearing Strawberry Plants.

NOTE—New or Renewal Subscriptions count the same. Your own subscription does not count unless accompanied by two others.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

United Farmers of Manitoba

An Object Lesson from Osprey

WE print this week, centrally on this page, an ad. which appeared recently in a Neepawa paper. It is reproduced here as an example of one of the ways a live local takes of keeping itself and its work before the local public. It is safe to say there are not a dozen people within 25 miles of Neepawa who do not know that the Osprey local U.F.M. is a live and going concern, and that its activities are to be reckoned with in the future of the district.

On a former occasion Osprey combined with an adjacent local in placing a display ad. before the people. The point is they have a live board at Osprey, who are determined to make the local the strongest and most active and aggressive thing in the district; and they are succeeding. If every local in Manitoba carried a little pungent and arresting ad. in its local paper every week in the year, or half the weeks in the year, it would make hundreds of people notice and think and inquire; and in all probability, ultimately line up with the organization.

Put your best man on the drafting of the ad. Get "pep" and push and principle into it, and keep your local to the front as representing locally the biggest movement in Canada.

U.F.W.M. Provincial Committees

The United Farm Women of Manitoba have seven provincial committees at work this year, and the conveners of these committees are soliciting the aid of every Women's Section in the gathering of information. They are willing to give the locals help but are also desirous of securing help from the locals. Clippings, papers given at local meetings relative to these subjects, and the result of any local work that may be undertaken along these lines will be greatly appreciated by the conveners.

The work and scope of each committee is defined. Social Service—Convener, Miss M. Johnson, Chater; plan of work: Prohibition, dependent, defective and delinquent children, infant mortality, criminal code, rural housing scheme, mentally deficient and mothers' pensions. Marketing—Convener, Mrs. A. Tooth, Elie; plan of work: Causes of market fluctuations re farm products, co-operative marketing agencies, grading systems re marketing systems, investigation of packing oleomargarine (opinions of doctors, laborers, dairymen, etc.), point of contact between consumer and producer and transportation facilities. Public Health—Convener, Mrs. H. G. Thornton, R.R. No. 11, Brandon; plan of work: Medical aid, public health nurses, maternity nurses, district nurses, O.N.A. nurses, Victorian order of nurses, cottage hospitals, municipal doctors and nurses, medical inspection of rural schools, public health, free clinics, venereal disease, child welfare and infant mortality. Immigration—Convener, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains; plan of work: Domestic help, mentally deficient, undesirable, U.S.A. and British, shipping, distribution and bonusing and feasibility of having only one channel and that through the federal government. Young People—Convener, Mrs. Jas. Elliott, Cardale; plan of work: Boys' and girls' clubs, teen-age conferences, co-operation with Y.W.C.A., co-operation with government institutions and extension work, and foreign-born children. Property Laws—Convener, Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes; plan of work: Laws relating to women and children with special emphasis on the dower law and wills act. Community Work—Convener, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden; plan of work: Local United Farmers of Manitoba including Women's Sections and other organizations.—M. E. F.

The Local Women's Section of the United Farmers

Following is a list of the women directors and the local Women's Sections in each district. The directors are busy farm women and have only a few months in the year to devote to active field work, but their services are offered now to all rural women who

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

wish to learn more about the United Farmers' movement. They will be glad to receive communications from you. In order to be of greater service to their locals they are requesting each Women's Section secretary to forward them the names of their officers for the present year:

Brandon—District director, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden: Chater, Little Souris, Forrest, Beresford, Douglas, Justice, Kemnay, Manson, Rounthwaite, Ryerson-Harvey, Woodnorth.

Dauphin—District director, Miss J. Strang, Dauphin: Bieton's Heath, Gilbert Plains.

Lisgar—District director, Mrs. F. Rinn, Kaleida: Dunston, Kaleida, Mather, Myrtle, Thornhill.

McDonald—District director, Miss E. Graham, Roland: Albert, Cypress River,

Souris—District director, Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain: Arthur, Granmer, Goodlands, Holmfild, Minto, Primrose, Royallen, Verona.

Springfield—District director, Mrs. H. George, Springfield: Millbrook, Springfield.

In Good Shape for Seeding

With lots of snow there should be abundance of moisture for the soil, and if other conditions favor, the prospects for a good season are O.K.

But your local association will not be in good shape for seeding unless certain things are done. Between now and then several good meetings should be arranged for, especially with a view to getting your new members into sympathetic and intelligent touch with the practical work of the movement.

UNITED FARMERS OF MANITOBA OSPREY BRANCH

President Jas. Litt
Vice-president T. C. Drayson
Secretary R. T. Chisholm
Assistant Secretary C. Montgomery

Directors:

Geo. Little, J. Cummings, D. G. Strohman, W. Sangster, Mrs. J. Adams and Mrs. S. Murray

Women's Section:

President Mrs. P. McNab
Vice-president Mrs. J. Batters
Secretary Mrs. L. Watson

A live organization. Our membership has more than doubled in the last three years. We want every man and woman in our district to join us this year. If you are not a member of any local, and ours is the nearest, join up and help us with our big drive for political action.

A former premier of Canada once said: "There is one community of this country that gives me very little concern politically, and that is the farmers, they ask for little and get nothing."

We want independent political action because:

There are in Canada 1,600,000 farmers and 5,000 lawyers, and in the House of Commons at Ottawa, 32 farmers and 79 lawyers. The lawyers are there to fight for the big interests.

If the farmers had proper representation at Ottawa, they would not have a Wheat Board composed of nine grain men, millers and others, to three farmers, and a Board of Commerce composed mostly of lawyers, setting the price on their produce.

The big interests are lining up solidly against the farmers. They are contributing enormous sums of money to the party campaign funds. The old parties have always got their funds from these sources, and, therefore, these big interests got the legislation and the farmers got nothing. The man who pays the piper calls the tune.

The farmers put up their own campaign fund in Assiniboia and elected Gould by 5,400 majority; in Glengarry-Stormont, they elected Kennedy by 2,000 majority; Halbert, in North Ontario, by 120 majority; and Caldwell, in New Brunswick, by 5,596.

Do you want a voice in choosing your representative at Ottawa? Are you out for a square deal and a clean election?

Four years ago the farmers of North Dakota did not hesitate to put up \$16 each, and today they govern the state. You can afford to put up \$6.00 to get your own representative down at Ottawa.

We want no class domination. We have fought that since 1903. We do not seek it now. But we do seek that the principles of the only really national policy ever set before the people of Canada shall prevail.

Holland, Homewood, Rosedale, Treherne.

Marquette—District director, Mrs. Jas. Elliott, Cardale: Angusville, Basswood, Blaris, Dropmore, Rosburn.

Neepawa—District director, Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes: Arden, Birnie, Brookdale, Dumfries, Howden, Keyes, Kelwood, Ogilvie, Osprey, Plumias, Riding Mountain, Southend, Springhill, Tupper.

Portage—District director, Mrs. J. Bennett, Pine Creek: Bagot, Burnside, Edwin, Elm Bank, Longburn, Oakville, Hood, Salem.

Provencher—District director, Mrs. A. McVicar, Otterburne: Otterburne, Avonlea.

Swan River or Nelson—District director, Mrs. G. Curphy, Harlington: Harlington, Oakhurst, Kenville, Ravensworth, Roaring River.

Selkirk—District director, Mrs. Jas. Pulfer, Balmoral: Stonewall, Irwington, Woodlands.

For these meetings there ought to be two short talks on different phases of the movement—one on the organization, explaining how we are constituted, local, district and provincial organizations, with the Canadian Council correlating all—and one on principles and ideals, giving some idea of what we hope to accomplish for the good of Canada. A third might well be added on the actual working and opportunities for service in a local association. If you are going to have the best results from these you ought to have the best talent in your local preparing these talks now.

Further, your board should discuss the whole position of your local and have everything done that should be done before the slack off of seeding comes. Are all the dues in that should be in? Are all remittances made that should be made to district and provincial associations? Are all accounts

paid? Have you discussed any plans for finishing up any outlying corners still uncanvassed? Have you done anything about a summer event—picnic, field-day, to keep your local and its work before the view of your community? Are you as near as you ought to be to 100 per cent. strong?

What about the women in your local? Have you given definite thought and care to encouraging and developing that phase of the movement? Have you helped them organize and enlisted the best talent available that they may have the fullest opportunity of making good? Do you make specific provision for helping them and for having them help you in the programs of your meetings? Are you remembering that in this movement the sexes are absolutely equal and that in the future community this principle is going to be recognized?

Have you taken thought to have your local in good shape for seeding?

Meeting Wreckers

That is to say people who habitually wreck meetings. Do you ask how they could do that? Simply by speaking too long. It has long been an evil. In our association today it is getting beyond all toleration. No meeting should have more than two-hours-and-a-half of speechifying. Two hours without the half is usually too long. There are not five people in Manitoba who can talk effectively in any ordinary Grain Growers' meeting for over an hour. If there are three speakers at a meeting it is poor taste for any one of the three to crowd the others for time. In fact in every such meeting there should be clear understanding as to the time to be taken by each, and if one refuses to adhere to that he ought to be hooted off the platform as an insufferable cad. Let every one get it into his head that he is not the only one whom the people want to hear, and above all let each stick to the agreed schedule. Speechifying is not everything. Often questions and answers and general discussion is more useful. No chairman should have any tolerance for the inveterate meeting-wrecker.

Infantile Paralysis

Caused This Deformity

This letter from Hon. Boyd Watkins, member-elect Mississippi House of Representatives, and Mrs. Watkins, should interest every parent of a crippled child.

Our son Raymond walked on the toes of his right foot, due to Infantile Paralysis.

He was in your Sanitarium exactly 4 months when he came home with a straight foot, walking perfectly flat and with ease.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Watkins, R. R. No. 1, Lamar, Miss.

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Crib Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc., especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References" free. Write for them.

McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium, 820 Aubert Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SEND FOR OUR Victor Record CATALOG

IT'S FREE

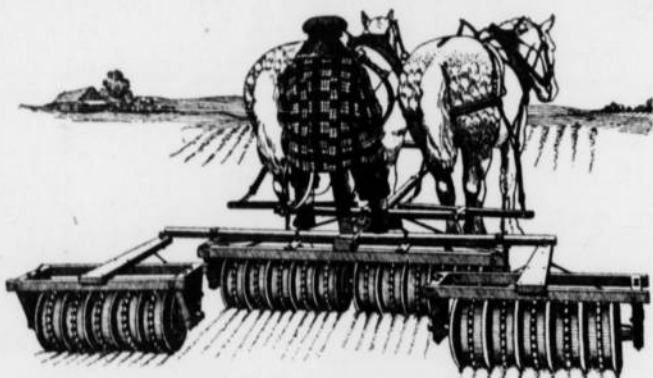
We guarantee delivery to any address of any Victor Record listed in Canada.

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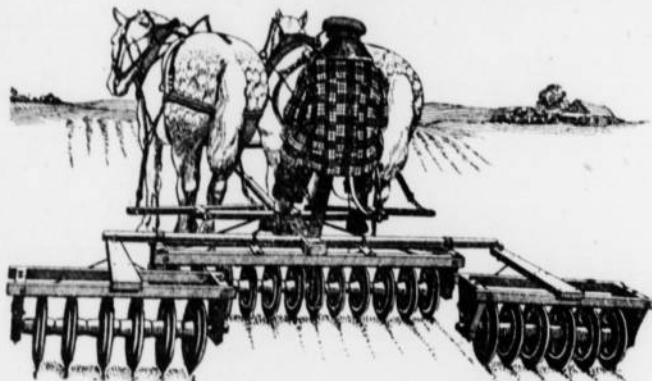
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WINNIPEG

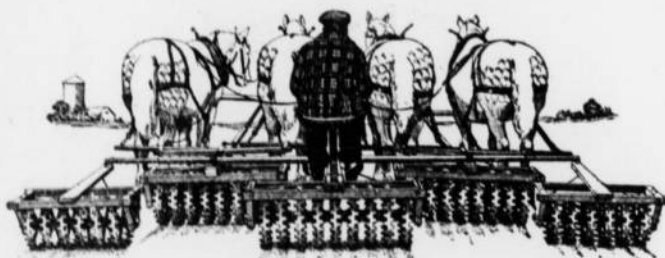
U.G.G. "Farmer Jones" Convertible Land Packers



This illustrates the 10 and 12-foot "Farmer Jones" Mulcher-Packer. The 15 and 21-foot sizes are the same except in formation they are the style of the Surface Packer shown in bottom illustration.



This illustrates the 10 and 12-foot "Farmer Jones" Sub-Surface Packer. The 15 and 21-foot sizes are the same except in formation they are the style of the Surface Packer shown below.



This illustrates the 15 and 21-foot "Farmer Jones" Surface Packers. The 10 and 12-foot sizes are the same except in formation they are the style of the machines shown at top of page.

The outside "wings" of any of these machines can be used with any make or size of gang plow, and the equipment for attaching is furnished.

Unquestionably these are the best and most complete equipments ever offered to the farmers of Western Canada. They mulch, harrow and pack the soil all at one operation, or can be quickly and easily converted for use for either specific purpose.

These are the only machines ever built that successfully eliminate the trouble of wheels clogging in damp soils. The patented flat bands which work freely, with a full inch play over bearings, positively prevents clogging under any circumstances.

"Farmer Jones" Land Packers are strong and substantially built, with main frame of steel construction. The "wings" and attachments of oak or maple. Wheels are of cast iron, the bands of steel. The poles, which are furnished as part of equipment, are of telescopic, tubular construction, giving them great strength, durability and lightness. They can be easily shortened or lengthened by changing two bolts.

Regular equipment includes poles, hitches and all necessary attachments for use with gang plows.

P-150. "Farmer Jones" Convertible Mulcher-Packer (illustrated at left top of page). Built in 10, 12, 15 and 21-foot widths. This is the complete machine that we advise buying because it gives you every equipment for packing, mulching or harrowing all at one time, or it can quickly be converted for use for either specific purpose as occasion demands.

	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary
P-150. 10-foot Convertible Mulcher-Packer, complete as illustrated, with pole, hitches and attachments for connecting "wings" to any gang plow. Weight, 1,300 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	145.00	150.05	154.10	
P-151. 12-foot Convertible Mulcher-Packer, otherwise same as above. Weight, 1,700 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	165.00	171.65	176.90	
P-152. 15-foot Convertible Mulcher-Packer, otherwise same as above. Weight, 1,950 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	215.00	222.60	228.65	
P-153. 21-foot Convertible Mulcher-Packer, otherwise same as above. Weight, 2,150 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	275.00	283.40	290.05	

P-154. "Farmer Jones" Sub-Surface Convertible Packer (centre illustration to left). This is exactly the same machine as the Mulcher-Packer described above, but without the mulcher wheels and bands. This equipment is indispensable for deep plowing or for summerfallowing and fall plowing. It connects the top soil with the hard underbed, and insures proper capillary action of the moisture from below. The wheels are correctly spaced—five-and-a-half inches apart—with proper width of rim and sharpness. You can order this machine now, and the mulcher wheels and bands later if desired.

	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary
P-154. 10-foot Sub-Surface Convertible Packer, complete as illustrated with pole, hitches, and attachments for connecting "wings" to any gang plow. Weight, 1,000 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	120.00	123.90	127.00	
P-155. 12-foot Sub-Surface Convertible Packer, otherwise same as above. Weight, 1,400 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	140.00	145.45	149.80	
P-156. 15-foot Sub-Surface Convertible Packer, otherwise same as above. Weight, 1,600 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	175.00	181.25	186.20	
P-157. 21-foot Sub-Surface Convertible Packer, otherwise same as above. Weight, 1,850 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	225.00	232.20	237.95	

P-158. "Farmer Jones" Convertible Surface Packer (bottom illustration to the left shows style of 15-foot size). Mulcher and sub-soil wheels are adapted to this machine also, and can be ordered separately.

This Packer is adjustable, and can be widened to 21 feet by extending the telescopic draw bar, and removing the two outside sections and substituting the three-furrow 48-inch sections listed in special catalog. The two front sections are equipped with poles. These sections act much like trucks in front, avoiding all strain on horses' necks, and preventing side swinging, as is always the case with wide packers with single poles. These packers have sufficient lap to cover every inch of ground. Uneven land gets equal weight, and you can double pack by bringing front sections together and connecting rear sections to suit.

	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary
P-158. 10-foot Convertible Surface Packer, complete with pole, hitches and attachments for use with any gang plow. Weight, 1,350 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	120.00	123.30	125.95	
P-159. 12-foot Convertible Surface Packer, otherwise same as above. Weight, 1,450 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	140.00	145.65	150.15	
P-160. 15-foot Convertible Surface Packer, as illustrated to the left. Complete with two poles, hitches and attachments for use with any gang plow. Weight, 1,900 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	175.00	182.40	188.30	
P-161. 21-foot Convertible Surface Packer, otherwise same as above. Weight, 2,300 pounds. F.O.B. shipping station named.	225.00	234.00	241.10	

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

Remember, these machines are all built interchangeable. The Mulcher-Packer Wheels, or the Sub-Surface Wheels can be used on any of the above machines.

Send for Special Catalog and Price List of Parts, Wheels and Gang Plow Sections



NOW
READY
Send for
a
Copy.

A
RELIABLE
GUIDE
TO BUYING

Free Catalog Coupon

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED,
WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON,
CALGARY, EDMONTON.

Please send me a copy of U.G.G. 1920 Spring
Catalog as advertised in The Guide of March 17.

Name _____

Town (P.O.) _____

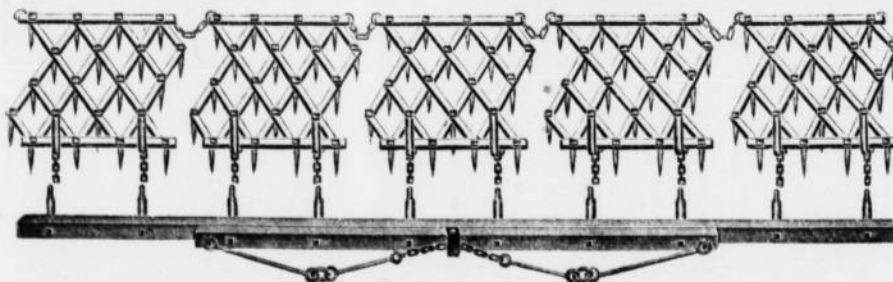
R.F.D. _____ Phone _____

I am specially interested in _____

U.G.G. Heavy Channel High Carbon Steel Diamond Harrows

Since the issuing of the 1920 Catalog better arrangements have been made with the factory supplying these Harrows, with the result that prices have been considerably reduced.

All teeth bars are heavy channel, high-carbon steel. The teeth are high-grade steel, extra long, and evenly shaped. The shoulders of these teeth have a good bearing surface and are arranged on the frame in such a way that no two teeth track, each tooth cutting a furrow of its own, which assures all land being worked. Each section has 20 teeth and can be supplied in three, four, five and six sections. The five and six-section draw bars have pulley hitch.



Prices F.O.B. Shipping Stations

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
A-65. Diamond Harrow, three sections, with eveners; 10 ft. Weight, 176 pounds	14.70	15.45	16.70
A-66. Diamond Harrow, four sections, with eveners; 13 ft. Weight, 233 pounds	19.45	20.45	22.20
A-67. Diamond Harrow, five sections, with roller hitch eveners; 17 ft. Weight, 310 pounds	26.50	27.85	29.65
A-68. Diamond Harrow, six sections, with roller hitch eveners; 20 ft. 6 in. Weight, 370 pounds	32.10	33.70	35.90
A-69. Sections only for Diamond Harrow; half-inch teeth. Weight, 50 pounds	4.10	4.30	4.65
A-70. Evener ironed for Diamond Harrow; three-section. Weight, 26 pounds	2.40	2.50	2.75
A-71. Evener ironed for Diamond Harrow; four-section. Weight, 33 pounds	3.05	3.20	3.60
A-72. Evener ironed for Diamond Harrow; five-section with roller hitch. Weight, 60 pounds	6.00	6.25	6.40
A-73. Evener ironed for Diamond Harrow; six-section with roller hitch. Weight, 70 pounds	7.50	7.80	8.00
Teeth for Diamond Harrows	.09	.09	.09

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON

"Spring Work" of the Company

Five Offices are busy rushing out Machinery and Supplies and making arrangements for more

It would interest every farmer of the West these days to be able to see at one of the different offices of United Grain Growers Limited, the arrangements that are made to take care of his needs. In the Fall it is the handling of the grain that is the chief interest. Just now it is supplying farmers with machinery and supplies that is the main business in the Company's offices.

Every farmer has something to buy at this Season of the year. Just at the time it is needed the Company's Catalog is sent out to one hundred and fifty thousand farm homes. It shows what can be obtained through the Company and because they know they can use it with confidence, orders begin at once to pour in from the farmers. Thousands of these orders come direct to the offices with enclosures of money while a great volume of orders is placed with the agents at the country elevators who accept payment and forward shipping instructions to one of the offices.

"Immediate Action" is the watchword as these orders are received. As soon as an order is opened the cashier makes a record of the money order or cheque accompanying it. Then the order is checked by an expert to see that everything is properly described and there is no chance for error. The Traffic Department calculate what the exact freight charges on the shipment should be. Then a staff of girls make out "shipping tickets." These go into the warehouse as instructions to ship the goods while a copy provides an invoice for the customer and other copies are made for the Accounting and other Departments interested. In the warehouse once the "shipping ticket" is received, shipment is made up and dispatched.

Quick Service on Repairs

It is all done with speed, but the regular routine is not enough for a repair order. When an order for repairs arrives in the office the first thing is to attach a red label to it to distinguish it from other mail and to show that it must get immediate attention. Next thing, the repair man looks up the time-table to see on what train shipment can take place. If there is only half an hour to make a train it is the business of the repair man to see that shipment goes by that train.

Warehouses in Five Cities Shipping

Speed in handling an order is not the only factor in ensuring that a farmer's requirements will be

promptly attended to. The fact that there are warehouses in the five principal cities of the prairies, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary means that no farmer is far from the point of service. It does not take long for his letter or order to reach the office and for his shipment or a letter to reach him in return. Those warehouses accommodate large stocks of goods, for experience has shown that a large quantity of goods must be carried if the Company is always to be in a position to give service; especially is that true in these days of scarcity of materials.

Many Letters

There are more than direct orders to keep the staff at each office busy these days. Hundreds of inquiries for special information have to be answered. The Lumber Department is busy figuring building materials and the cost for different cars of lumber that will shortly be needed. A man at another desk is occupied with inquiries for fence posts and for wire.

Future Needs

Months of preparation were needed so the Company could be ready for this present busy Season and for the same reason preparation for later months goes on without a stop. The binder twine supply has already been arranged for and work is now going ahead on distribution of twine for the Season. Many twine orders in fact have already been booked.

Arrangements with the Mines for next winter's coal are now in hand. In fact orders for summer delivery of coal for Associations and individuals have been received.

The Purchasing Department must think about requirements a long time ahead. Then, having placed their orders they must watch to see that manufacture is going on as required and the goods will be on hand when needed. Just now for example, a representative is arranging at the factory the dates for shipping wagons that will be required for Fall business.

Of course it is by results and results only that the efficiency of the Company in serving the farmers is to be judged, but it would interest every farmer who could do so to inspect the offices of the Company and see just how the organization works that has been created by the Organized Farmer in Business.



The 'Tapatco' Collar Pad.



The unpadded collar caused this horse's shoulder-gall

To have horses "fit" — see that their collars fit

There is no such thing as a perfect-fitting horse collar—for no horse's neck remains the same size all the year round. After hard work the horse loses flesh. That's when the collar slips and chafes, as the poor beast strains at the traces. That constant chafing of a sweaty leather collar inevitably produces gall-sores. All this suffering, and consequent loss of money through horses laid up, can easily be prevented by the use of—

TAPATCO REGISTERED BRAND COLLAR PADS

to "fill out" the collar at the points where extra cushioning is needed. A Tapatco Pad fits snugly under the collar and quickly adjusts itself to the size and shape of the horse's neck. Our specially prepared Composite Stuffing ensures that softness and pliability which are so essential to a satisfactory Collar Pad.

Another exclusive feature is the Patented Hook Attachment (patented in U.S.,

December 1, 1914; patented in Canada, April 6, 1915). A wire staple, reinforced by felt washer, firmly grips hook to body of Pad, so that hooks cannot pull off even though the fabric itself has been weakened by long use.

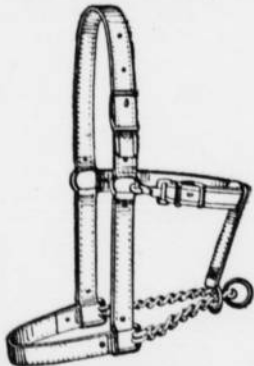
Insist on the "pad with the felt washer under the hook staple," and if you have any trouble getting this Brand, write direct to—

THE AMERICAN PAD AND TEXTILE COMPANY
CHATHAM ONTARIO
"38 YEARS MAKING PADS."

Your Horse Can't Break This Halter

We assume the full responsibility by attaching our guarantee tag to this Griffith Sampson Halter. This means that if it breaks within a year from date of purchase we will repair it, or send you a new halter absolutely free of charge.

There's strength in every strap and stitch of the Sampson. See that chain chin draw? That's electric welded steel chain—it grips the horse under the jaw when he pulls and he soon yields to its strength.



SAMPSON

Griffith Guaranteed Halters

Our guarantee tag is attached to all our guaranteed halters. Isn't that a worth while consideration when buying your next halter? Price of Sampson \$2.50 (in the West \$2.75). If your dealer can't supply you send direct to us giving dealer's name.

Send for free booklet. Shows a halter for every purpose—at a price to suit your purse.

G. L. Griffith & Son 73 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.

Horses and Pure-bred Stock

Auction Sale every Wednesday at 1 o'clock at the
MOOSE JAW CO-OPERATIVE STOCK YARDS

of 200 HEAD OF HORSES; quality much superior to our opening sale. We have listed for sale this month 1,000 head of horses and will have an average of 100 head on hand for private sales daily.
MARCH 24 and 25: 500 CHOICE HORSES will be offered to the highest bidder. On or about April 8 a two-day's Exclusive Sale of Pure-bred Cattle will be held. Entries for which should be in by March 20 to enable us to properly advertise and catalog the stock offered.

CROSS, DOBSON & FYSH, Moose Jaw, Sask., Auctioneers

Brandon's Record Fair

*Splendid Show of Stallions—Boys' Calf Competition Broke All Records—
Car Lots of Fat Steers Special Feature—A
Great Fat Stock Show.*

MANITOBA surpassed herself last week at the 1920 Brandon Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show. Seldom if ever, even in pre-war days, has the Wheat City witnessed such a magnificent display of high-class horse-flesh and splendidly-fitted fat stock. Every stall in the large building was filled, and it was well that the directors, in anticipation of a large show, decided to cut out some of the younger horse classes, as there was not room in the building this year for another single animal. The management is to be congratulated on the successful winter fair, more especially in the fat stock classes and in the Boys' Calf Competitions. The latter competition was only inaugurated at Brandon a few years ago, and has grown from seven entries to 76 at the recent show, and every entry was a good one. The car lots of fat steers were a splendid show, especially the first prize lot of James Turner, of Carroll, which surpassed anything of a similar nature fed and fitted in Western Canada in the past decade.

"Flu" spoiled the attendance, coupled with a shortage of help on the farms at the present time.

The fair lasted for five full days, which was just a little too long to suit the convenience of some of the exhibitors. A four-day fair would find greater favor. However, Manager Smale may well be proud of his winter fair, and those who know him are aware that the pinnacle of his ambition in this direction has not yet been attained.

The R.N.W.M.P. detachment stationed at Brandon, put up a very interesting program at the night shows, with musical rides, wrestling and other events, which were much appreciated by visitors and townspeople alike.

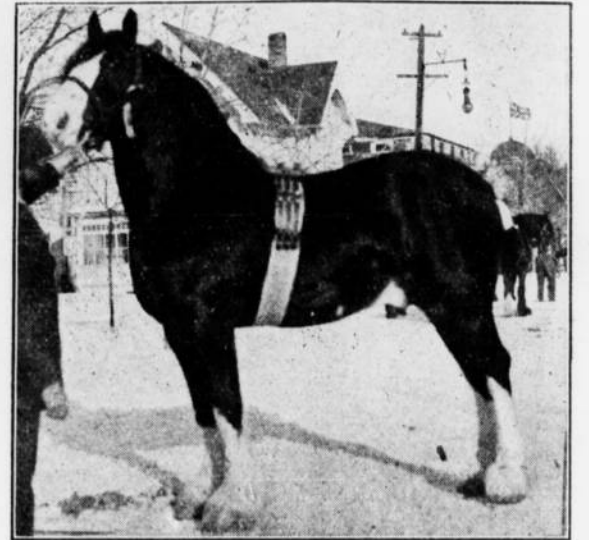
The Clydesdales

The Clydesdale stallion classes were a great sight, and for numbers and quality the excellence of the show of this breed has seldom, if ever, been surpassed on the continent. Great interest was manifested in the placing of the awards by W. H. Gibson, Girvin, Sask., who went about his work in a

and he got what he looked for in each class.

Stallions

Twenty-eight aged Clydesdales made an impressive sight. There were a few tail-enders which ought to have been left at home, but the general excellence of the class was high. Dunure Gayman, recently imported, got by Baron of Buchlyvie, was an easy winner. This Old Country prize-winner showed his



Baron Wallace of Hillcrest.
Champion Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallion.
J. S. Taylor, Souris.

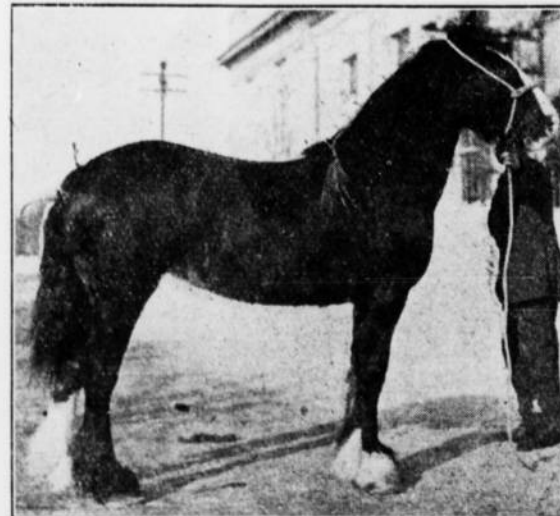
great substance, size and quality to perfection. He is the kind of which we want more in Western Canada. He is every inch a drafter, with true Clydesdale characteristics. His stable mate, Passion Flower, is of the same massive build, with feet like soup plates, splendid bone, great muscular development and a good mover. He looks to be probably a better sire of geldings than mares. He took second place. Teviot Knight, still from the same stable, was a good third, and if he had possessed a little more size was quite the equal of the horses above him. He has a great fore-arm, good, broad feet, the right slope of pastern, the well-turned hock and good close action.

Baron Wallace of Hillcrest, the fourth horse, is a flashy, gay stallion, a magnificent traveller, with nice flat bone, but lacks the size of the horses above him. Lochnagar is a clean, clefty horse of undeniable quality. Magic Stamp might have moved a little better, while Carriack, lacking a little in rib and quarter, possesses a splendid set of ankles and good feet.

There were quite a number of good horses all down the line, but the company was fairly fast for the majority of them.

The four-year-olds were also a very heavy class. Bonnie Earn showed his drafty qualities and lofty carriage to perfection, and was an easy winner. Gleniffer Stamp is a stylish horse, big and impressive, handling himself acceptably. Doune Lodge Energy, by Baron of Arcola, walked better than he trotted. He is also a good stamp of horse, with the right kind of underpinning. Tower Light is a thick, good stamp with sound feet and good action. Electric Shock went a little wide.

The close travelling, stylish, Zero King, with the promise of great outcome to him, found his way to the top in the three-year-olds. Footprint's Legacy, in second place, is a colt with splendid ground work and all the quality wished for, but an indifferent mover. Caradoc Magic spells abundance of substance and quality of bone, while the close-coupled Sandy Johnstone was good enough for fourth place in a strong class. The clean-boned,

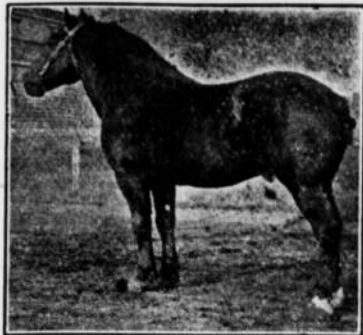


Caradoc Ideal. Haggerty's Canadian-bred
Female Champion.

skillful and expeditious manner to the satisfaction of everyone concerned, both visitors and exhibitors. It might be worthy of mention in this respect, that in the past few years Mr. Gibson has placed the ribbons at Brandon on sheep, swine, dairy cattle and, lastly, Clydesdales, which speaks well for his capabilities as an all-round judge of stock. Mr. Gibson was out after size and substance, combined with quality,

lish, Zero King, with the promise of great outcome to him, found his way to the top in the three-year-olds. Footprint's Legacy, in second place, is a colt with splendid ground work and all the quality wished for, but an indifferent mover. Caradoc Magic spells abundance of substance and quality of bone, while the close-coupled Sandy Johnstone was good enough for fourth place in a strong class. The clean-boned,

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares



STAR II.—First in Four-year-old Percheron Class at Calgary Spring Show, 1919, and First in Aged Class and Reserve Grand Champion at Edmonton Spring Show, 1919.

We have just received at our Edmonton Barns

45 Head

of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. We have Stallions from Yearlings up. Among the Percherons are several extra good, coming three-year-old Blacks and Greys, including

KOIKOT

Black Grey, weighing a ton, winner at several of the largest State Fairs and Prize winner at Chicago International.

HERCULES

Black, coming three years old and weighing 2,100 pounds. Prize winner at Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs.

KOLACIA, Jr.

Coming two years old, weighs 1,800 pounds. Second in class at Iowa State Fair and First at Minnesota, 1919. Our Belgians are also very strong.

CEYLON'S CAESAR

Coming four years old, sorrel, weighing 2,100 pounds. Prize winner at Chicago International of 1919.

MASTOC DE BRUGES

Weighs 2,300 pounds, an imported stallion with great quality and substance, and a proved sire. We have a number of well-matched teams of Percheron and Belgian mares at reasonable prices. Our guarantee gives our customers absolute protection. Our insurance contract protects our customers from all loss in case of death or accident. Time given to responsible parties and will accept either cattle in exchange on our stallions or mares at their market value. Inspection invited.

LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS

R. F. Dygert Co. Ltd.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

P.O. Box 205

AUCTION SALE

20 Imported and 20 American-Bred Percheron and Belgian

STALLIONS AND MARES

at the Exhibition Grounds
REGINA, SASK.

Tues., March 30th

1920, commencing at 1 o'clock

Six Good Big Belgian Mares (most of them in foal); Two Good Big Percheron Mares (I think in foal); Two Extra Good Big Belgian Stallions; and Four Extra Good Big Percheron Stallions. The above have all proven good Breeders.

Also a few young Percheron Colts coming two and three years old that are good, all with correct pedigrees.

D. V. RUNKLE, Auctioneer



Remember

and come to this Sale. You will find high-class Horses and they will be sold without reserve.

TERMS WILL BE CASH which always means a saving to the customer

CHAS. WILSON, Owner, Regina

HUNTER'S HORSES

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS
also REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES

One Clydesdale stallion rising five years old, two rising four, six rising three years. Six Percheron stallions rising three years. Two real good Belgian stallions. Sure breeders. Several matched teams of Clydesdale mares.

These horses are all good stuff. See them at my stable at Olds, Alta., till Edmonton Spring Show, March 29 to April 3, when what remains will be sold at auction at that show. Rock-bottom prices. All bargains.

W. W. HUNTER, Olds, Alta.

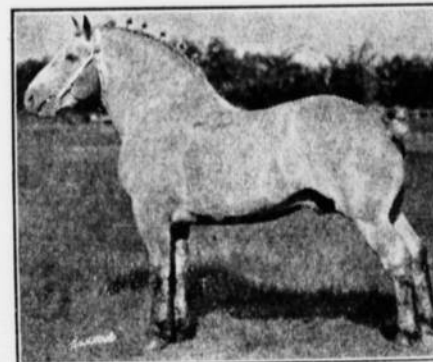
Calgary-Edmonton
C.P.R. Line.

SIZE, SUBSTANCE AND SYMMETRY

with quality, action, and the choicest lines of breeding characterize our present stock of

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

A new importation just received containing several prize winners.



MARSHALL—One of my last importations.

Inspection or correspondence cordially invited

Alex. Galbraith & Son

10129 98th STREET

EDMONTON

The oldest firm in the business in North America

ACME PERCHERONS

Headed by the Champion, Keota Jalap. One, two, and three-year-old Stallions for sale, from mares of royal breeding, including Grand Champion, Canadian-bred Champion. First and Second Prize Brood Mares and First Prize Teams in Harness at Calgary Exhibition, 1919. A Class "A" Certificate goes with every horse. Prices Reasonable.

E. A. DAVENPORT

ACME, ALTA.

LIBERAL TERMS GUARANTEE J. H. GRAHAM PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS

Stallion Service Books, 35 cents.

Breeders' Lien Notes, 50 cents.

Cor. AVENUE G and 21st STREET, SASKATOON, SASK.



SALE OF 60 HEAD



MARES AND STALLIONS ALL DRAFT BREEDS

At Public Auction

**Stock Yards, South St. Paul, Minn.
APRIL 1, 1920**

If you intend to buy Stallions or Mares this season, now is the time to get them, before Spring work starts.

These horses have been consigned to us for sale by some of the best breeders, and will be exceptional value to their purchasers.

In fact, the stock we have for disposal in this sale will speak for itself.

It will pay you to attend

Send for Catalog

Breeders' Service Company
Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

Horses! Horses! Horses!

Unreserved Auction Sale of GRADE MARES AND GELDINGS At Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary On Friday, March 26th, 1920, at 1 o'clock p.m. **300 HEAD**

comprising 80 head of well-broken mares and geldings; 120 head green broken mares and geldings, three and four years old. Exceptionally good stuff of Clydesdale and Percheron breeding.

One car load of yearlings, two car loads of two-year-olds and one carload of extra-choice mares and geldings, weighing from 1,400 to 1,700 pounds, to be sold by order of mortgagee.

One car load of fat mine and lumber horses from Waldo, B.C.

TERMS CASH NO RESERVE

It Will Pay You to Attend This Sale

A. LAYZELL & CO. LTD.

A. Layzell & J. W. Durno
Auctioneers

Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, Alta.
Phone: E 5107 and E 5499



ELMHURST STOCK FARM

Canada's Largest Polled Hereford Herd
Herd Headers, Polled Climax and Bullion 17th.
Stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale, including 50 bulls of splendid individuality. Write us or come and see our cattle.
JONES BROS., WHITEWATER, MAN.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

I have for sale now a number of young bulls and a few young heifers, one and two years old, all sired by Bonnie Brae 62nd (14156), and out of females of my own breeding, good, growthy, healthy specimens of this splendid breed. Write me, or better still, come and see them. Prices are right.

H. E. ROBISON

CARMAN, MAN.



Springhurst Farm Herefords

FOR SALE NOW—Your choice of Two High-class Anxiety-bred Show Bulls. Beau Donald 216th, two years old, by Beau Donald 187th, from a Goudgell and Simpson bred dam, by Paladin. Beau Bonnie Lad, 23 months old, representing such sires as Bonnie Brae 8th, Disturber, Masquerader, Lamp-lighter, and others. About as pure Anxiety 4th breeding as can be found anywhere, as good individually as their pedigrees. Shown successfully last summer. Also Two Yearlings, by Sarnesfield 15th. Prices reasonable.

M. ALSAGER LEIGHTON, ALTA.
Via LLOYDMINSTER



Canada's Greatest Breed of Beef Cattle

Prizes won at the Brandon Winter Fair, March, 1920.

Car Lot Class, First and Second. Pair of Steers or Heifers, First Second and Third. Group of Three, First, Second and Third. Steer or Heifer of 1917. First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth. Steer or Heifer of 1918, First, Fourth and Seventh. Steer or Heifer of 1919, First, Fourth and Seventh. Best Five Steers over 1,100 pounds, First, Second, Third and Fifth. Best Five Steers under 1,100 pounds, First, Second and Third. Boys' Competition, First, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirtieth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth. Grand Championship and Reserve Championship.

BREED THE CATTLE THAT MAKE THEIR OWNERS MONEY

Write for Information

Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Brandon, Man.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, President.

F. W. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

good moving, strong-quartered Apukwa Yet was fifth.

Seventeen two-year-olds made a stiff class to judge. The big, growthy Jack Canuck, by Lord Dundurn, showing abundance of bone, good feather and easy movement, was first. Caradoc Hiawatha, radiating quality, is, altogether, a very classy colt, and made a close second. The typey Garloch, a real close mover, with a little more size, would have given those above him a run for their money, while Western King, in fourth place, also lacked size, and handled himself poorly, although he possesses strong, sound legs and good feet. Darnley's Gallant also could have shown himself to better advantage, while he too, lacked a little in size.

Females

The female classes were small. In aged mares, Merry Chris, a good, thick, close-going female, was first. Meritorious Lass, a smaller mare, was second, while the low-set Bonnie Lass of Dee, was third. There was only one entry, Queenie of Oak River, in the four-year-olds. In three-year-olds, Rose of the Maples, an exceptionally well-grown, big, handsome mare, with the choicest quality of bones and hair, a good foot and a particularly well-sprung pastern, a true mover at the walk and a good trotter, was first. Gip Kelvin, in second place, while a fair quality entry lacked size. Molly of Belleisle, in third place, trotted indifferently, while the growthy, Jessie Craig was fourth.

Two-year-old fillies were the best female class. Caradoc Ideal was shown in nice shape. She is an ideal type, has substance without legginess, with a faultless fore-foot, good depth and roundness of rib. She fills the eye. Margaret, in second place, is not so good in her hocks. Deanston Maggie, third, is a real sweet, typey female with good feet. She could stand more width in front and she did not show herself well. Countess Freda is also a good, filly, perhaps slightly weak on the top of her hoofs; while Myrtle is a promising entry with a well-shaped hind leg.

Exhibitors

R. J. Dalgleish, Grandview; W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont.; W. H. English, Oak River; Bryan Dougherty, Sperling; Wm. Miller and Sons, Oak River; J. H. Hicks, Ninga; J. McDonald, Kipling; Wm. Moffatt, Rosendale; Ben. Finlayson, Brandon; McLellan Bros., Emerson; Dan. McLaren, Pense, Sask.; J. H. Garbett, Rapid City; J. S. Taylor, Souris; Swanton Haggerty, Belle Plaine, Sask.; J. B. Jackson, Russell; Andrew Graham, Roland; Jas. McCallum, Elgin; Crawford and McPhail, Chater; Leslie Bros., Moore Park; J. T. Wilson, Carnduff, Sask.; John Graham, Carberry; W. H. Walton, Oak Lake; John Ramsay, Lauder; Frank Graham, Melita; George Morrison, Hartney; John Todd, Rapid City; R. H. Bryce, St. Charles; D. W. Anderson, Forrest; James Whitley, Melita; John Gray, Crandall; Con de Lact, Benson, Sask.; R. W. Hammill, Regina, Sask.; G. E. Moffatt, Elgin; W. R. Baskier, Napinka; James McGhee, Hamiota; A. A. Titus, Napinka; M. E. Clegg, Binscarth; B. H. Moore, Rouleau, Sask.; Ralston Bros., Wawanesa; W. U. Pittfield, Brandon; E. McLennan, Portage la Prairie; Jas. Bousfield, McGregor; Wm. Miller and Son, Oak River; W. I. Elder, Brandon; Lorne C. Wilkin, Carman; and others.

Awards

Aged stallions.—1, 2 and 3, Finlayson, Dunure Gayman, Passion Flower and Tevlot Knight; 4, Taylor, Baron Wallace of Hillcrest; 5, Andrew Graham, Lochnagar; 6, Haggerty, Magic Stamp; 7, Taylor, Carriek. Four-year-olds.—1, Finlayson, Bonnie Earn; 2, Todd, Gleniffer Stamp; 3, Bryce, Doune Lodge Energy; 4, Graham, Tower Light; 5, Crawford and McPhail, Electric Shock; 6, Whitley, Gartley King 2nd; 7, John Graham, Royal Mariner.

Three-year-olds.—1, Hammill, Zero King; 2, Finlayson, Footprint's Legacy; 3, Haggerty, Caradoc Magic; 4, Andrew Graham, Sandy Johnston; 5, Moffatt, Apukwa Yet; 6, McGhee, Prince of Hillcrest.

Two-year-olds.—1, Finlayson, Jack Canuck; 2, Haggerty, Caradoc Hiawatha; 3, Andrew Graham, Garloch; 4, Pittfield, Western King; 5, Ralston Bros., Darnley's Gallant; 6, McCallum, Paul.

Aged mares.—1, McLennan, Merry Chris; 2, Jackson, Meritorious Lass; 3, English, Bonnie Lass of Dee.

Four-year-olds.—Miller, Queenie of Oak River.

Three-year-olds.—1, Elder, Rose of the Maples; 2, Crandall, Gip Kelvin; 3, McGhee, Mollie of Belleisle; 4, Wilkin, Jessie Craig.

Two-year-olds.—1, Haggerty, Caradoc Ideal; 2, Ralston, Margaret; 3, Bryce, Deanston Maggie; 4, Andrew Graham, Countess Freda; 5, Wilcox, Sally of Crystal Springs; 6, John Graham, Myrtle.

Open and grand champion stallion.—Finlayson, Dunure Gayman; reserve, Taylor, Baron Wallace of Hillcrest.

Canadian-bred champion stallion.—Taylor, Baron Wallace of Hillcrest; reserve, Hammill, Zero King.

Open and grand champion mare.—Elder,

Rose of the Maples; reserve, McLennan, Merry Chris.

Canadian-bred champion.—Haggerty, Caradoc Ideal.

The Telegram Challenge Cup for the best aged Clydesdale stallion, went to Finlayson, and this being the third time he has won this cup, it now becomes his own property.

Percherons

The show of Percherons at Brandon was far and away the best ever seen in Western Canada, and while not so many in numbers as the Clydesdales, were, on the whole, their equal in quality. R. E. Drennan, of Canora, Sask., placed the ribbons.

Stallions

Sixteen good horses paraded before the judge in the aged class. The strong-ribbed, distinguished Marquisat, made probably his last appearance in a Canadian show ring, at least in his present owner's hands. He was shown in the pink of bloom, moved well and was worthy his place at the top of a strong class. Kiev was also shown in splendid order. He is an excellent type and is an impressive and distinguished-looking horse. The massive Durant was third, good of top, powerfully built, and of excellent type, the ringside fancied him for a higher place. Harry, with 200 pounds more flesh on him would give a better account of himself. He is well balanced, strong topped, fresh in the legs and made a good fourth. The compactly-built Napier did not handle his near hind leg well, but has quality, gracefulness and finish. Further down the line some good horses, among them Opiaee, might have stood higher.

In four-year-olds, four horses from the same stable made a clean sweep. Chevalier, Robert Borden, Dunham's Iago and Honorable Rex, are a high-class quartette, all of them outstanding horses, showing balance and build, good tops, strong quarters and correct underpinning. Favourite, in fifth place is also an attractive horse, well muscled, with clean, cordy legs and good feet.

Three-year-olds brought to the top a son of the imported Jalap. Catalpa Grove Paulus shows fidelity of pattern, wide front, good size and the best of clean, hard bone. Linot made an attractive and close second, the upstanding Mark, a good third; while the fourth horse, Abraham, a big, balanced colt, showed good action. In two-year-olds, President Wilson, by Star of the West, secured the coveted honor. He stands on good foundation, is well topped, and close coupled. Pride of Lea View, in second place, is a nice trappy colt. Sultan, in third place, is deep-ribbed, upstanding, and of a very acceptable type. Jack Canuck, well developed and strong boned, was a good fourth, and Bon Preaux of Eden Grove, in fifth place is a blocky colt, lacking a little in size, and a little off in trueness of movement.

Females

C. D. Roberts' stylish grey, Marion, headed the class for aged mares. She is a rare combination of scale and finish, with correct, well-placed underpinning which she knows how to handle. Susanne, her nearest competitor, had not the same spacious frame, but is withal a smooth sample of femininity. Moore's hearty, compact Lela, was not shown in the same bloom, but richly deserved her place for she is the pattern of efficient equine construction.

The judge upset many ringside dopsters when he placed Perdita, International reserve champion of three months ago, below Mandy Lee. The latter is a filly faultlessly topped, and bulking large. She went through to championship. This placing is one more evidence of the keenness of competition and the excellence of the horse show. All through the female classes Mr. Drennan showed a fondness for size.

Exhibitors

Trotter and Trotter, Brandon; J. H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains; Anton Sharpshol, Goodlands; J. H. Tett, Foxwarren; Miss Ruth Hillman, Keeler, Sask.; Dr. Head, Regina, Sask.; Vincent Shore, Alexander; John McLaughlin, Carievale; T. J. Kelly, Roblin; Hall Bros., Kirkella; A. L. Henry, Grandview; Fenton Bros., Solgirth; P. and S. Wicklund, Nutrie; G. H. Fallon, Foxwarren; Sam Sadler, Elgin; C. D. Roberts, Winnipeg; J. W. Reid, Forrest; A. Ingleton, Faggott; Swanton Haggerty, Belle Plaine, Sask.; B. H. Moore, Rouleau, Sask.; W. H. Devine, Brandon; C. Lutes, Virden; C. M. Rear, Minnedosa; B. F. McMurray, Pierson; Walter Murray, Lyleton; R. J. Davidson, Newdale; Andrew Wishart, Portage la Prairie; James Ramsay, Lauder.

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BRANDON, MANITOBA



Aberdeen-Angus Bulls and Heifers

**Special offer of 25 Aberdeen-Angus
Bulls, 12 to 15 mths. old, at \$225 each**

All these Bulls are bred by us and are sired by one of our noted show and stock bulls. They are a big, fine lot, every one is absolutely guaranteed a sure breeder.

Order at once, either by mail or visit our farms. It will pay you to buy from us to get the best.

Young Cows, due to calve this spring, at \$350 to \$400 each.

Show Bulls and Heifers also for Sale.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Proprietor



SHADELAND ERICA, Second at Chicago as a Yearling. Included in this Sale.

Big Unreserved AUCTION SALE of Pure Bred and Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, TUES., APRIL 6th
60 Head Females 15 Head Bulls

Contributed by Jas. D. McGregor, S. Henderson, and others.

This is the first big sale of Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cows ever held in Alberta. They are an exceptionally fine lot, every one either with calf at foot or heavy in calf to outstanding bulls. SHADELAND ERICA, a show cow of outstanding merit is offered. This cow was Second at Chicago as a yearling heifer and is fitted for this year's show. Many other cows weighing around 1,800 pounds will be sold.

The 15 bulls offered are all big, growthy two-year-olds, every one in good condition and guaranteed sure breeders. There are some outstanding show bulls included.

All the above animals will be sold absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder. Buy the best at your own price. This is an exceptional chance to start a herd of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Attend this sale at Lacombe on April 6th next.

For Information Apply to

Jas. D. McGregor
Brandon, Man.

or

Sam. Henderson
Lacombe, Alta.

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm



Clydesdales and Aberdeen-Angus

At the recent Brandon Winter Fair I won
First in carlot of steers; First and Third in group of five steers over 1,100 pounds; Second in group of five steers under 1,100 pounds; Second and Fourth in best pair of steers or heifers; First, Third and Fourth in class for group of three; First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth for steer calved in 1917; while my boy was Twelfth in Boy's Fat Calf Competition.

This is a record of winnings with Aberdeen-Angus which has never been equalled by any other breeder at any previous show. I can offer you for sale a number of good Angus cows, two-year-old heifers with calf, and younger stock of both sexes, including some particularly good young bulls. The kind of cattle which will produce steers similar to those I won with at Brandon. The young stock is sired by King of Riverview, by Everest of Harviestoun.

In Clydesdales I have for immediate sale some high-class fillies, two and three-year-old; also two good three-year-old stallions. Reasonable prices. Write me.

Jas. Turner, Carroll, Man.

Shipping point, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R.



Defender, of Clemens' Farms

This thick, low-set bull will be offered at the Edmonton Bull Sale, March 30, 1920. Date of birth, July 4, 1918; weight, 1,325 pounds. In him is represented the best blood in the breed. His grand-dam was imported and his grand-sire was Western Canada's Champion in 1916. If interested in Angus Bulls be sure to look him over while at the fair. Bred and owned by

A. E. & E. S. CLEMENS, Sedgewick, Alberta
Breeders of Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Herd Headed by Glencarnock General, 5277,
by Golden Gleam, 3111.

Some good young bull calves for sale; also some females bred to Knight of Rugby, by Edward of Glencarnock. Write for particulars.

F. J. Collyer & Son, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Sask.



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MARTHA. Grand Champion Belgian Mare, Brandon Winter Fair, 1920.

Champion Belgian Stallions and Mares

I expect to exhibit at

CALGARY FAIR, MARCH 23-26

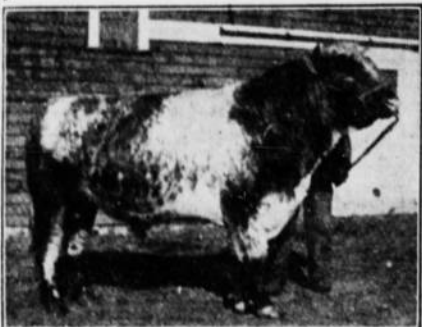
a number of stallions and mares of the above breed, including the prize-winning KIEV; the First Prize aged stallion at Brandon Winter Fair, FOX DE ROSEBEKE; the Second Prize stallion, JOHN DE MONTIGNES; and the Grand Champion Percheron mare, MANDY LEE. Also others with weight, quality and the best of breeding. Be sure to look these horses up.

Dr. Chas. Head - 2017 Angus St., Regina, Sask.

EDZELL STOCK FARM

Watch for my consignment of bulls at the Calgary Sale.

GENERAL MORTIMER, by Mortimer, imp., 96140; dam, Tango, 111481, by Proud Monarch, 78792, tracing back to Lettice, imp.
EDZELL AVON, by the \$5,000 Marr's Avon 2nd; dam Southview Lass, 111,494, by Royal Vernon, 87567. Both bulls are good individuals and good stock getters.



GENERAL MORTIMER

LINDSAY BROS.



EDZELL MARQUIS

The 1,600 Clydesdale Colt, EDZELL MARQUIS, rising two-year-old, will be sold at the Edmonton Sale. He is by Royal Clendrie, out of Agness Currie, 38013, by Baron Marcus, imp., 11702 (15640). Absolutely sound and active. Since his dam went to the States she has become a prominent winner.

EDWARD GARNET, by Royal Edward, will stand at our Strome Farm during 1920 at \$75 Service Fee; \$25 at time of service and balance when mare proves in foal. Mares loaded and unloaded.

Strome, Alta.

If You Want Herefords

Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows safe in calf. I have also 40 bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and see these Cattle or Write.

FRANK COLLICUT
636-11th AVE. W. - CALGARY



Shorthorns and Clydesdales

A few SHORTHORN Females for Sale, also Two Good CLYDESDALE Mares.

Apply—LORNE C. WILKIN, Myrtle P.O., Man.

HOLSTEINS—World's best strains—Bulls all ages for sale. Yearlings fit for immediate service, all sired by my grand herd bull ECHO SEGIS FAYNE, by brother to we 1d's 50-lb. 7-day butter cow. Prices very reasonable.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, STANSTEAD, QUEBEC

Awards

Aged stallions.—1, Trotter, Marquisat; 2, Head, Kiev; 3, Devine, Durant; 4, Roberts, Harry; 5, Shore, Napier; 6, Reid, Mogul.

Four-year-olds.—1, 2, 3, and 4, Devine, Chevalier, Robert Borden, Dunham's Iago and Hon. Rex; 5, Moore, Favourite; 6, Kelly, Queen's Own.

Three-year-olds.—1, Roberts, Catalpa Grove Paulus; 2, Devine, Linott; 3, Wickland, Mark; 4, Moore, Abraham; 5, Roberts, Kolumbin Junior; 6, McIlroy, Kitchener.

Two-year-olds.—1 and 4, Crowe, on President Wilson and Jack Canuck; 2, Shore, Pride of Lea View; 3, Reid, Sultan; 5, Ingleton, Bon Preaux of Eden Grove.

Aged mares.—1 and 4, Roberts, Marion and Karmaline; 2, Fallon, Susanne; 3, Moore, Linda.

Three-year-old fillies.—1, Head, Mandy Lee; 2 and 4, Tett, Perdita and Dunham's Marvel; 3, McLaughlin, Anzac A.

Two-year-old fillies.—1, Roberts, Lagorine; 2, Roberts, Marnina; 3, Crowe, Piers of Maple Valley; 4, McLaughlin, Vimy.

Stallion

Open and grand champion.—Trotter, Marquisat; reserve, Roberts, Catalpa Grove Paulus.

Open and grand champion mare.—Head, Mandy Lee; reserve, Roberts, Marion.

Belgians

While fewer in numbers than the entries of the other draft breeds, the Belgians made a good showing, and animals of the highest standard of excellence came up before Judge Drennan.

Type, size and quality were outstanding features in almost every entry and marked improvement in the breed is to be noted with each succeeding year. In the aged class, the powerful Fox de Rosebeke, with all the action one could wish for, was first. Tartie de Bracequ, a thick, genuine draft horse, strong in back and loin, and standing on good feet, was second, while two strong entries were third and fourth. In four-year-olds the champion wherever shown, Paramount Flashwood, stood at the top. His commanding carriage and masculine front, which has won him championships in the most select company on the other side of the line, marked him out for similar honors here. He is remarkably strong in the back, with great muscular thighs and has a good easy action. John de Montignies, a Canadian-bred colt was second. He has improved wonderfully since last year, weighs over 2,300 pounds, has great width, powerful legs and elastic pasterns. Fox de Faro, in third position, is well topped, and is a fine snappy mover. Fairfax Major, first and reserve grand champion at Iowa, in 1918, made a strong fourth in a right strong class.

In the three-year-olds, Pioneer Masterpiece was placed first. This colt shows marked improvement within the year. He has a good top, strong legs, is well balanced and displays a full share of style and agility. Armstrong had an upstanding, active entry second in Jupiter's Mark. This colt is also showy and powerful. Farceur 7th, an entry from the same stable as the first horse, was third. He is smaller but well put together. A fair-moving colt, Marquis, was fourth. Another Farceur colt won in the two-year-olds, with the Canadian-bred Milton, second.

The aged mare class brought out Robert's Martha, the best of a good string, in fact the outstanding female of the whole show. Her drafty lines and generous proportion, coupled with the last word in Belgian quality, brought her a full meed of praise. Her stable mate, Cad Carter, is a snappy-moving bay, pleasing close to the ground and in no wise lacking in the Belgian excellence of top.

Exhibitors

Peter Andries, Bryant, Sask.; C. M. Rear, Minnedosa; Chas. Andries, Deloraine; E. Armstrong and Sons, Russell; Dr. Head, Regina, Sask.; C. D. Roberts, Winnipeg; Geo. Rupp, Lampman, Sask.

Awards

Aged stallions.—1, Head, Fox de Rosebeke; 2, Rear, Tartie de Bracequ; 3 and 4, Bryant, Charlie de Hooghlede and Prince Aubin.

Four-year-olds.—1 and 5, Rupp, Paramount Flashwood and King Albert; 2, Head, John de Montignies; 3, Roberts, Fox de Faro; 4, Rear, Fairfax Major.

Three-year-olds.—1 and 3, Rupp, Pioneer Masterpiece and Farceur the 7th; 2, Armstrong, Jupiter's Mark; 4, Rear, Marquis; 5 and 6, Andrie's, Emperor of Regina and Prince Albert.

Two-year-olds.—1, Rupp, Farceur Again; 2, Andries, Milton.

Aged mares.—1, Roberts, Martha; 2, Armstrong, Nellie.

Three-year-old fillies.—1 and 2, Andries, Lady de Zande and Dora Vancier.

Two-year-old fillies.—1, Roberts, Cad Carter; 2, Armstrong, Lyda.

Yearling fillies.—1, Rupp, Lady Wolver. Open and grand championship stallion.—Rupp, Paramount Flashwood; reserve, Head, Fox de Rosebeke.

Open and grand championship mare and reserve.—Roberts, Martha and Cad Carter. Stud prize.—Open to stallions, any draft breed, which have stood for service in the province of Manitoba, during 1919: 1, Taylor, Baron Wallace of Hillcrest; 2, Trotter, Marquisat; 3, Andrew Graham, Lochnagar; 4, Shore, Alexander.

Geldings, Heavy Draft and Agricultural Classes

The class for geldings or mares foaled previous to 1917, brought out a real good exhibit. Haggerty showed Major, his international prize winner. W. I. Elder, Brandon, had a specially good lot of geldings and a very fine grade mare was shown by J. A. Bell, of Kaleida.

Gelding or mare, foaled previous to 1917.—1, Haggerty; 2, Bell; 3, 4, 5 and 6, Elder. Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association Special, for best team of mares or geldings shown in harness.—1 and 2, Elder; 3, Robert McPhail.

Team of agricultural geldings or mares in harness to wagon.—1, Elder; 2, McPhail; 3, Arthur Galbraith, Hartney; 4, H. G. Hanover, Oakburn; 5, C.N.R. Express, Brandon.

Best team, mares or geldings, sired by Clydesdale stallion.—1 and 2, Elder; 3, McPhail.

Best small draft mare or gelding, sired by Clydesdale stallion.—1, Haggerty, Major; 2, Bell, Belle; 3, Elder, Chamberlain Joe.

Best four-horse team.—Elder. Team of pure-bred mares in harness to wagon.—B. H. Moore.

The Fat Stock Show

The Fat Stock Show at Brandon this year was better than ever, special interest



Alberta Boy. Collicut's Snappy Steer.

being taken in the Boys' Fat Calf Competition, in which there were 76 entries, and the car-load lots and group classes. Comparing the animals in the boys' competition with those entered in previous years, a decided improvement was noticeable, both in the quality of the calves exhibited and the skill with which the boys handled their entries. Prof. W. H. Pew, Ravenna, Ohio, judged these classes, and expressed high appreciation of the manner in which the boys had brought out their exhibits. Glen Campbell, Chater, came first with Elapsis Junr., an Angus grade; Richard J. Hamilton, Brandon, second with Snowball, a white Shorthorn; 3, James Sandcock, Justice, an Angus grade; 4, Geo. W. Curry, Kenton, grade Hereford; 5, Duncan Craig, Brookdale, a Shorthorn heifer; 6, F. N. Robinson, Millwood, an Angus grade heifer; 7, Kenneth Anderson, Roland, Shorthorn steer; 8, James Bowman, Alexander, a grade Angus; 9, D. Mitchell, Douglas, a grade Shorthorn; 10, Frank Allison, Roland, Shorthorn; 11, Stewart Simpson, Beresford, grade Hereford; 12, Johnnie Turner, Carroll, grade Angus, and so on down the list to the Holstein steer, which was the fattest dairy animal probably ever seen in a Western Canadian show ring.

In the placing of the first and second prizes the judge spent quite a little time in deciding the awards. The Angus steer was full of meat from head to hocks; he was beautifully finished and the only fault he had was around the tail head. The white Shorthorn was also beautifully finished, but he was not so good in the shoulder and loin and a little soft in the flesh. The first prize steer earned its young owner over \$200 in prize money, while the second prize animal won over \$150. It is worthy of note that at the sale of these calves R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater, Sask., purchased the second prize steer, which weighed 910 pounds, for \$1.31 per pound, while the first prize animal was sold to Dan. Coughlin, of Winnipeg, at 50 cents per pound. Mr. Wright intends keeping the Shorthorn and fitting him for the International this fall. Outside of the 24 boys who earned prize money the remainder got \$5.00 each from the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange. The Manitoba Shorthorn Club donated \$100 to the boys showing Shorthorn grades, giving \$10 each to the five boys whose Shorthorn calves stood highest, and \$5.00 each to the next ten Shorthorn calves. W. L. Parrish, of Winnipeg, and J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, contributed \$5.00 each to the boys showing Aberdeen-Angus who did not get into the prize money, thus giving each of those boys \$15 of consolation money.

Continuation Prizes

In the Boys' Continuation Class for steers calved in 1918, limited to the boys who had competed in previous calf competitions, the awards were as follows: 1, Leslie Gould, Moore Park; 2, Holthoff Moffatt, Carroll; 3, Philip Leech, Baring; 4, Johnnie Turner, Carroll; 5, Norman Robinson, Mill-

wood; 6. Warren Bowman, Alexander; 7. Robert Moffatt, Carroll.

Fat Steers

There was a splendid entry of fat steers right through, special interest being taken in the class for steers calved in 1919, in which the entry of Frank Collicut, Crossfield, Alta., the Hereford calf, Alberta Boy, came up against the winner in the Boys' Calf Competition. The judge worked long on these two calves before coming to a decision, the placing was very close, the black steer was probably a little better over the top, had a little better hide, but the Hereford had beautiful hindquarters and was brought out in excellent shape. There is no doubt whatever that the white-faced calf was most popular with the ring-side critics.

Awards

Steer, calved in 1917.—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. James Turner, Carroll; 6, H. O. English; 7, N. L. Boyce.

Steer, calved in 1918.—1, J. D. McGregor, Oakland Victor; 2, 4 and 6, J. R. McLean; 3, Philip Leech, Jeff; 5, Jos. Donaldson's Ltd.; 7, Burk and Andrich, Portage la Prairie.

Steer, calved in 1919.—1, John Campbell, Chater, Elapsis Junior; 2, Frank Collicut, Crossfield, Alberta Boy; 3, Richard Hamilton, Brandon, Snowball 2nd; 4, J. D. McGregor, Black Joe; 5, Geo. Curry, Kenton; 6, W. E. Anderson, Roland; 7, W. R. Bowman, Alexander.

Shorthorn Grades

Steer, calved in 1917.—1, Boyce, Elkhorn; 2, J. Kiloh, Hamiota; 3, J. Mitchell, Douglas; 4, A. J. Watson and Sons, Oxbow, Sask.; 5, James Guld, Elkhorn.

Steer, calved in 1918.—1, Leech, Baring, Sask.; 2, Jos. Donaldson Ltd., Brandon; 3, M. Taylor and Sons, Buncleody; 4 and 5, P. and N. Robinson, Millwood; 6, Boyce, Elkhorn.

Steer, calved in 1919.—1, R. J. Hamilton, Brandon; 2, G. Craig, Brookdale; 3, W. E. Anderson, Roland; 4, B. Mitchell, Douglas.

Hereford Grades

Steer of 1917.—1, English, Harding; 2, Campbell, Chater.

Steer of 1918.—1 and 2, McLean, Reston; 3, English.

Steer of 1919.—1, Frank Collicut; 2, C. Curry; 3, S. Simpson, Beresford.

Aberdeen-Angus Grades

Calves, sired by registered Angus bull.—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Jas. Turner, Carroll; 6, English, Harding.

Steers, calved in 1918.—1 and 2, J. D. McGregor; 3, Burke and Aldrich, Portage la Prairie; 4, W. R. Bowman, Alexander.

Steers, calved in 1919.—1, Glen Campbell, Margaret; 2, J. D. McGregor; 3, H. Sandercock, Justice.

Car-Load Lots

Special interest was taken in the judging of the car-load lots and pens, special prizes being offered by the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and in addition, \$100 by the Livestock Exchange, Winnipeg, making the first prize for the car-load lot, \$450. This was won by Jas. Turner, of Carroll, with 15 of the best-finished steers seen in Western Canada for a very long time. They were a most uniform lot and fed and fitted in beautiful shape. Second prize went to the Indian Industrial School, on another nice lot. Third, to H. O. English, Harding; fourth to the Agricultural College; fifth to the Asylum Farm, Brandon; and sixth to A. G. English, of Harding. James Turner also secured first, third and fourth in the group of five steers over 1,100 pounds; the Industrial School being second and fifth. In the class for five steers under 1,100 pounds, the Industrial School was first; Turner, second; Porterfield, third; and H. O. English, fourth.

Grand Championships

The grand champion steer of the show

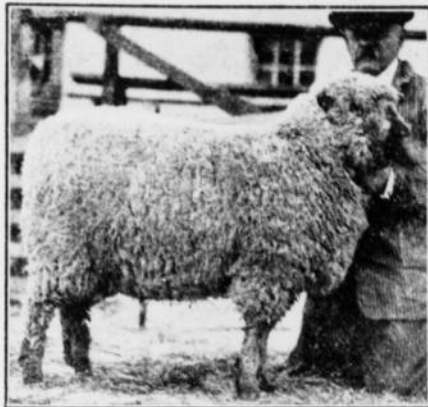


James Turner, Carroll, Man., who fed the champion load of fat steers.

went to Glen Campbell, winner of the boys' competition, and the reserve to J. D. McGregor, Brandon. This championship takes with it the McGregor Challenge Trophy.

Sheep

The sheep exhibit, while not as large as at former Brandon Winter Fairs, was very good. Philip Leech, of Baring, won the grand sweepstakes for the best sheep in the show with a Shropshire grade



Philip Leech, Baring, Sask., with his Champion Fat Lamb.

wether which weighed 159 pounds. Leech also took first prize in other five classes. The College of Agriculture won first for the pen of ten lambs, with Leech second, while the College was second for the best group of five lambs. In three ewes or wethers of 1919, Leech was first and fourth; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask., second; Agricultural College, third, fifth and sixth. For ewe or wether lambs in 1918, Leech was first and Jackson, of Hartney, second. For ewe or wether lamb of 1919, sired by pure-bred ram, Leech won first, second and third; Jackson, fourth and seventh; and Hamilton, of Brandon, fifth. The Manitoba Agricultural College won the award for long-wooled sheep. In pure-bred Shropshires, Leech was again first and fourth; the Agricultural College, second, fifth and sixth; and Skinner, third. The Agricultural College won everything in Oxford, and W. R. Bowman, of Alexander, did the same in Suffolks. In the class for any other pure-bred medium-wooled sheep, Skinner was first, second and fourth; and E. C. Harte, of Brandon, third. In the group for five yearling lamb carcasses, first and second went to Jos. Donaldson, Brandon. In the group of five lamb carcasses, 1, R. McCulloch, Portage; 2, Agricultural College; 3, Leech, 4, Donaldson.

Swine

Light bacon type, sow or barrow, 175 to 220 pounds inclusive.—1 and 5, F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; 2, D. W. Agnew, Douglas; 3, Experimental Farm; 4, J. Donaldson; 6, D. Harpellis, Miami.

Heavy lard hogs, over 220 pounds.—1 and 6, Wieneke; 2 and 7, Agricultural College; 3 and 5, H. J. Hesketh, Provincial Jail, Brandon; 4, D. W. Agnew, Douglas.

Pen three light bacon hogs, weighing 175 to 220 pounds.—1, Asylum Farm; 2, T. W. Moore, Darlingford; 3 and 4, Experimental Farm.

Best pen light lard hogs.—1, Wieneke; 2, Agnew; 3, Experimental Farm.

Best pen heavy bacon hogs, to consist of three hogs over 220 and under 320 pounds.—1, Asylum Farm; 2, Lower; 3, Experimental Farm; 4, Agricultural College; 5, A. D. McDonald and Sons, Napinka.

Group of five carcasses.—1, J. Donaldson, Brandon; 2, Bennett and Barter, Brandon.

Sales of Fat Stock

The prices realized from the sales of the boys' fat calves were fairly satisfactory, and with the exception of the two already mentioned in this report ran all the way from 16 cents to 29 cents. The price received for Turner's car-load lot of Angus was rather disappointing, this good lot being disposed of to Dan. Coughlin, of Winnipeg, for 17½ cents per pound. The Industrial School got 16 cents from Gordon Ironsides. P. Burns and Co. got the English and Agricultural College lots for 14½ cents and 15 cents respectively, while the Swift Canadian secured A. G. English's lot for 13½ cents. In the groups of five, Gordon Ironsides bought Turner's group for 17½ cents. P. Burns and Co. got the Industrial School's at 15½ cents, and another lot of Turner's at 16 cents and a lot from John Kiloh for 14½ cents, while still another lot of Turner's went to Gordon Ironsides for 13 cents. Swift Canadian purchased H. O. English's five at 15½ cents, and the same firm secured Porterfield's lot at 15 cents. Rice and Whaley, Winnipeg, secured another lot from the Industrial School for 15½ cents.

Who Does the Work?

There is room for reflection that in spite of the widely-heralded superiority of automotive power there are 26,000,000 horses and mules on American farms and only 200,000 tractors and 145,000 auto trucks. The findings of extensive experiments at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station explain why the horse has held its own so well. After seven years' cost studies it was concluded that on farms of 260 acres or less horse work was most efficient and economical, while on larger farms where tractors could be used to advantage 75 per cent. of the work could still be most economically done by horses.



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Gophercide Gets the Gophers Every Time

It is a preparation of strychnine, without the bitter taste but with all the deadliness of pure strychnine. It dissolves readily in warm water (without acids or vinegar) and soaks in the wheat so thoroughly that rain can't wash it out. One package poisons a gallon of wheat, sufficient to kill 400 gophers.

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Best for barns, bridges, fences, farm machinery, etc. Protects both wood and metal surfaces.

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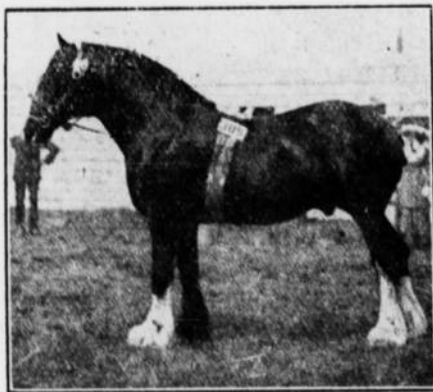
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J. F. Sanderson Rubio's Pride A Show Horse	Jickling's Clydesdales 16 Head Of Choice Stuff	R. A. McGinnis 15 Head All Show Mares	Fred W. Oxby Choice Shorthorns
Contributors : John Bergman Duncan McGregor John Maitland James Huston W. R. Vankoughnet W. A. Glenn Byron Bartley W. J. McFadden Earnest McClain Andrew Graham Peter McIntyre John Howell W. S. Murray	<div style="text-align: center;"> LAST CALL 150 Head 150 DUFFERIN Agricultural Sale At CARMAN March 24th and 25th, 1920 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> SALE STARTS AT 10 O'CLOCK ON 24th </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> F. E. CLARKE <i>President</i> </div> <div> NEIL A. LOVE <i>Sec.-Treasurer</i> </div> </div> </div>		Peter Paterson <u>39 to 45 in</u> <u>Catalog</u> ANGUS FEMALES were put in the SHORTHORN List by mistake <u>Angus Buyers</u> <u>Take</u> <u>Notice</u>
Blane C. Roberts Some of the best in Shorthorns	Geo. Ferguson 37 Shorthorns	W. T. Garnett Some Choice Aberdeen Angus	Thos. L. Skinner 6 Good Ones Of Rare Breeding

Finlayson's Clydesdales

At the recent Brandon Winter Fair my horses secured the following prizes: First in Aged Class and Grand Champion of the Breed, on **Dunure Gayman**, by the \$47,500 Baron of Buchlyvie Second in Aged Stallion Class and Reserve Grand Champion on, **Passion Flower**, by Auchenflower;



Dunure Gayman, 15807

Third in Aged Stallion Class, on **Teviot Knight**, by Sir Rudolph; First in Four-year-old Class, on **Bonnie Earn**, by Baronet of Ballindalloch; Second in Three-year-old Stallion Class on **Footprint's Legacy**, by Dunure Footprint; First in Two-year-old Stallion Class, on **Jack Canuck**, by Lord Dundurn.

These horses comprise my new importation, and I have others in my stable just as well bred, with size, quality, and the choicest of blood lines. If you want a good stallion now is the time to look my horses over.

My Stables are located at Hogate's Barn, 13th Street, Brandon.

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At Section 21-14-15, 1 mile South of Neepawa
On WEDNESDAY, 24th MARCH, 1920
 At 10 a.m.

SIX CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Including **Mullaha**, imp., the balance one, two and three years old.

EIGHT WELL-BRED CLYDESDALE MARES

All ages, some of them in foal.

FIVE REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS

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Several with calves at foot.

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For Sale---Eight Coming Three-Year-Old Percheron Stallions

sired by the noted show horse and sire, Lord Nelson, 118170. Some of these are good enough to place at the head of your pure-bred stud or add to your show herd.

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These are the original peptic coagulants. They are accurately standardized. They have been successfully employed in the manufacture of Cheddar Cheese in all of the cheese-making districts of North America. They produce a high quality of cheese, and as great a yield, as any coagulating medium known to the cheese-maker.

Curdalac: 1-gallon jugs and 10-gallon kegs.
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This is a pure culture of lactic-acid-producing bacteria. It produces a clean and active mother-starter, enhancing the flavor of cheese, butter and buttermilk. It is an ideal preparation for preventing the growth of objectionable bacteria in milk. No weighing is necessary: simply use the contents of the bottle in the proper amount of selected milk.

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1-gallon bottles; 5-gallon demijohns.

These preparations are sold by all dealers in dairy supplies. Write for descriptive literature and other desired information.

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Long, heavy coats of hair on horses are a nesting place for parasites, causing itch and mange, which irritate the horses and keep them from doing best work. Prevent these troubles by spring and fall clipping with a Stewart No. 1 Ball-bearing Machine. Get one from your dealer—the only machine that always satisfies.

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In Livestock Circles

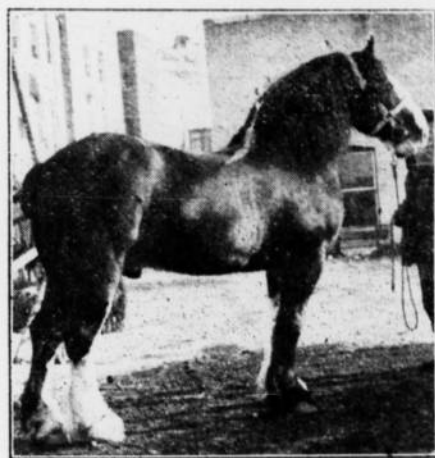
Record Breaker Imported

At the Perth Shorthorn Show and Sale, J. J. Elliott, Guelph, Ontario, purchased the grand champion of the show, Millhills Comet, for 6,600 guineas, or approximately \$33,000. This ten months' old calf was bred by Mrs. Stewart, of Millhills. He belongs to the Clipper tribe, and his sire was Cupbearer of Collynie. The Aberdeen Free Press states that "he is one of the best Clippers ever shown at Perth. This price constitutes a record for an animal of this age. Last year at Perth, Mr. Duthie, Collynie, gave 4,000 guineas for the champion from Cluny Castle, but Mr. Duthie at his last October sale had the distinction of securing 5,300 guineas for one of his great calves."

Mr. Elliott deserves great credit for his pluck and enterprise in bringing such a high-class bull to Canada, and all lovers of the breed will join in wishing him the highest degree of success in connection with his purchase.

Graham's Importation

John Graham, Carberry, Man., had six



Winsome Duke.

Well-known American prize winner imported by Alex. Galbraith and sold to Stewart Bros., Cairns, Alta.

great stallions, bought from Mr. Marshall, Stranraer. These included the noted big, well-bred horse, Mondego (18842), rising six years old, and his half-brother, Montenegro (18843), both got by the 5,000-guinea dual champion, Bonnie Buchlyvie (14032). The former was out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion, Hiawatha Godolphin (12602), and his second dam was the famous breeding mare, Lady Bay (10501), own sister to the noted big champion mare, Lady Louisa. The latter was from one of the Inchparks mares, as good a breed as could be found in Galloway. The sire of his dam was the Cawdor Cup champion, Memento (13100), and his third dam was by the beautiful show horse Belted Knight (1395), winner of second at the H. and A. S., Stirling, in 1881, as well as many other prizes. A third horse was Munchausen (18472), rising eight years old, by the world-famed 29,500 Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), and out of a mare by the noted Macgregor (1487), the leading sire of his time. Of two seven-year-old horses, one is by the well-known premium horse, Craigie Dorando (15186), and descended on the dam's side from the noted prize mare, Nazz (3221), while the other is by Bonnie Buchlyvie (14032), and his second dam is Lady Bay (10501), already referred to. A noted prize horse rising nine years old, was got by the famous prize horse, Royal Salute (14825), and his dam was by the well-known black horse, Lord Fauntleroy (10370). For breeding, weight and quality combined, these horses should please Canadian buyers.

Dollar's Importation

To A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta., were shipped by T. Purdie Somerville, Sandilands, Lanark, six big, useful, well-bred horses of varying ages. These were foaled in 1914, two of them being got by that thick, deep and wide draught horse, Scotland's Victor (18108), well known in the Glasgow show yard. One, Scotland General (19766), had the Dalgeth premium in 1918. He is out of the choicest-bred mare, Rosedew (16783), whose sire was the invincible sire of his time, Baron's Pride (9122), while his dam and grand dam were the famous Cawdor Cup winners, Queen of the Roses (12302), by the 23,000 Prince of Albion (6178), and Moss Rose (6203), the greatest show mare of her time. Another, Scotland's Admiral (19263), was the Kintyre Central premium horse in 1918, and the Lauderdale premium horse in 1917. He is out of the noted Harviestown mare, Lady Garnet (14636), also by Baron's Pride (9122), and her dam was by Garnet Cross (1662), by Dunmore Prince Charlie (634), the sire of Moss Rose (6203). The third of this age was also bred at Harviestown, and was got by the splendid breeding horse, Royal Favourite (10630), out of the prize mare, Cleopatra (21438), by the world-famed Hiawatha (10067). Two of the horses in the shipment were foaled in 1917. One was by that choice breeding horse, Baron of Burkie (13345), by Baron of Buchlyvie, and the other is an extremely well-bred horse by Scotland's Blue Bell (18532). This last is a first-class horse of the choicest breeding. The oldest horse in the bunch is Scotland's Aristocrat (19850), whose sire was the high-priced Union Jack (16120), and his dam was a daughter of the famous Baron of Buchlyvie (11263).

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The largest stud of the Pure-bred Percherons in the World. The first Percheron-breeding Farm Established in Canada. The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain.

Do not let the British breeders come to Canada and carry off all our best foundation stock. Do not be satisfied with the cheap cull stallions brought in by irresponsible dealers and stallion pedlars from the United States when you can buy the best individuals of the best breeding raised right here in Alberta by men that have been in the breeding business for 25 years and expect to remain in the business. We have Fifty-four Head of Pure-bred Percheron Stallions of our own breeding now on hand to select from. You can see their sires and dams, and if you cannot choose one from the lot to suit you we will give you every assistance in our power. Write for prices, or come to High River, Alberta, and we will meet you and show you the stock at any time. Address:

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Calgary, Alberta

A. FLEMING, Manager
High River, Alberta

Pioneer Stock Farm Bel

One of the greatest collections in America. Stud headed by:

Paramount Flashwood, 1610

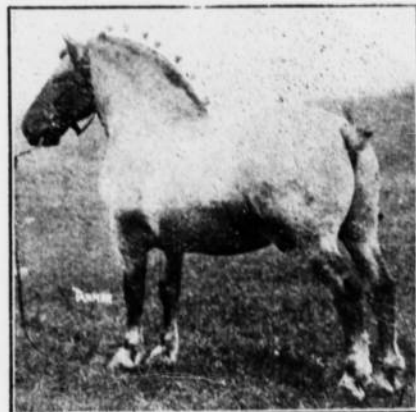
Farceur's Greatest Son in Service.

At the recent Brandon Winter Fair my winnings included First in Four-year-old Class, and Grand Champion Stallion of the Breed, with Paramount Flashwood. First and Third in Three-year-old Stallions, with Pioneer Masterpiece, by Caesar de Boz and Farceur 7th, by Farceur, the first horse of my own breeding. First in Two-year-old Stallions, with Farceur Again, by Farceur, and First in Two-year-old Fillies on Lady Wolfer, by the \$11,400 Paramount Wolfer. This filly is also of my own breeding.

New importation expected shortly. Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

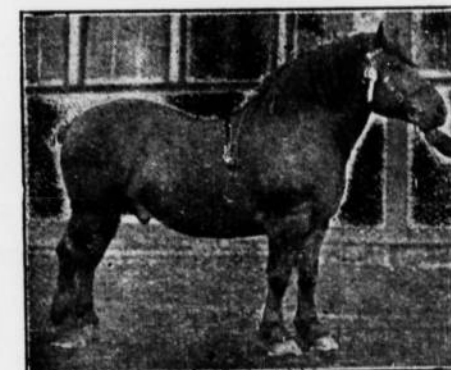
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Canada's Largest Stallion Dealers

Vanstone & Rogers



LEONARD, Belgian Stallion, weighing 2,400 pounds. First in his class, and Champion of the Breed at Calgary Spring Show, 1919. This horse was sold at a long drive.

We have on hand the best lot of big draft Stallions we ever owned. Over 70 per cent. of all our stallions over two years average a ton. These are not only big but are sound and have the quality demanded by the best breeders. We have some aged Percherons and Clydes, taken in exchange, that we will clear out at bargain prices. These are proven breeders.

Two large Hackney Stallions, 1,300 and 1,400 pounds in weight, broken to harness, both big winners; "A" class in every respect—ridiculously cheap. A few mares for sale for cash. All our stallions are guaranteed 60 per cent. foal getters, and we live up to our guarantee. Our insurance proposition eliminates all risk in buying a stallion. Write and tell us what you want. Terms to responsible parties. Prepare for the breeding season now. There is a world-wide shortage of horses and they will be higher than ever before.

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A. A. McDonald, Manager.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
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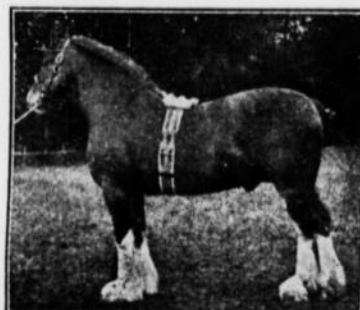
Come to Carberry, Man., and see some of the best to be had in the country. A visit will repay you many times over.

CLYDESDALES—A new importation just landed which includes the great show and breeding horses Royal Montrose, by Royal Salute; Munchausen, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Mondego, Montenegro, and Marcus Brutus, all by Bonnie Buchlyvie.

I have also horses of my own breeding and can sell at all prices to suit all buyers; 17 to select from in stallions alone. I will offer specially stallions during the next 30 days, and will offer at prices that anyone in need of a horse can't get away without buying. Special terms to responsible parties.

SHORTHORNS—An importation of five bulls and five heifers, with calves at foot, will be here by the end of March. Also a very fine choice of bulls of my own breeding, and females of all ages for sale. Will offer four special bulls at the Brandon Bull Sale. SHEEP—Ten Oxford shearling ewes, all in lamb or with lambs at foot. Also a top show yearling ram for sale, just imported, will be here by end of March. Speak quick if you want them.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.



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Disease among your poultry is usually due to unsanitary conditions. Concrete is the remedy—it provides no cracks or crevices for the harboring of disease germs or lice, and it effectually keeps out rats and mice. Besides, it is fire-proof, rot-proof, weather-proof and permanent.

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FOR PERMANENCE**

Southern Manitoba Association

The Pure-Bred Stock Breeders' Association of southern Manitoba at their recent annual meeting made provision for their pure-bred sale to be held at Deloraine, May 27. In connection with this sale there will be a boys' and girls' competition and a show of pure-bred animals. The association have decided to extend their operations to include the districts of Hartney and Killarney. The officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, O. A. Jones, Whitewater; vice-president, Robt. Russell, Deloraine; secretary-treasurer, Robt. Franklin, Deloraine. With the exception of Wm. Davidson, Killarney, and Jas. Duthie, Hartney, the directors were all from Deloraine: Wm. Renton, Wm. McDonald, Wm. Brown, Geo. Bell, C. W. Weaver, Irvine Gowanlock and Alex. Innes.

Blaine Roberts Sells at Carman

Blaine C. Roberts, of Osborne, Manitoba, will offer for sale at Carman, on March 23 and 24, three young bulls and two cows. One of the bulls is of Mina breeding by an imported sire, while the cows are in calf to his herd bull, Ranger. Mr. Roberts has made quite a few sales recently, having disposed of three cows to Ed. Malmess, Shanawan, Man.; three heifers to John Didmon, Plumas, Man.; and he still has one or two to dispose of.

Exmoor Herefords

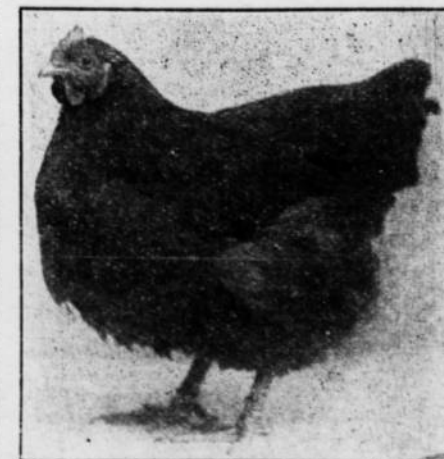
Messrs. Pym Bros., breeders of Hereford cattle, Exmoor Ranch, Mirror, Alta., are offering in the Calgary sale, March 23 to 26, five coming two-year-old bulls, sired by Beau Robert, by Drumsticks, out of Gladys, by Jolly Boy. These are the best bunch of young stock they have yet turned off the ranch, having come through the winter in good shape, growing well and putting on weight right along. At the present time they are just in good breeding condition, with not too much meat on, but nicely covered. They are of a good color, well marked, low set, with lots of scale, splendid constitution, weighing all the way from 1,000 pounds to 1,320 pounds, and just the class of bull the majority of farmers and ranchers in Western Canada are looking for. They will also offer, unless disposed of privately before sale day, their Junior herd bull, Don Perfection, by Beau Perfection 8th, by Perfection, out of Gladys 2nd, by Beau Donald 71st. This bull was calved in September, 1915, bred by Herbert Moore, of Memphis, U.S.A., and is the sire of the calf, Alberta Boy, which Prof. Dowell, of the College of Agriculture, Edmonton, selected from the Exmoor herd as one of the Hereford calves to be fitted for this year's International. Messrs. Pym report good business in Herefords since the beginning of the year. They have sold 25 head of cattle off the ranch since that time, and among their latest sales are five coming two-year-old heifers and two heifer calves to Chas. Claeys, of Erskine, Alta.; a two-year-old bull to Messrs. Reid and Honnoka, Vermilion, Alta.; a good, young bull calf to V. J. Reay, of Viking, Alta.; three heifer calves to D. and A. Anderson, of Killam, Alta.; and six heifer calves to John Francis, of Carstairs, Alta.

Some Good Sales During Brandon Winter Fair

Quite a number of good sales were made during the week of the Brandon Winter Fair. Ben Finlayson reports that he sold the rising five-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Teviot Knight, to the Reston Syndicate, Reston, Man.; the four-year-old Bonnie Earn, to Wm. Wynn, Moose Jaw, Sask.; the rising three-year-old colt, Footprint's Legacy, to Matthew Tyndall, Bradwardine, Man. This last colt was sold for \$5,000. Mr. Finlayson also reports several other sales in the course of consummation. C. D. Roberts also reports quite a few good sales. W. I. Elder, of Brandon, sold his grand champion Clydesdale mare, Rose of the Maples, to Alex. Murchie, of Shoal Lake, who also purchased from him a team of geldings and a team of grade mares. Swanton Haggerty, of Belle Plaine, sold the Clydesdale stallion, Caradoc Magic, two years old, second in his class at the last Chicago International, to Hugh Fleming, Vantage, Sask., for \$2,000.

Good Sale of Aberdeen-Angus

An auction sale of pure-bred and registered Angus cattle belonging to Messrs. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and S. G. Henderson, Laconbe, Alta., will be held at Laconbe, on Tuesday, April 6, when 60 head of females and 15 bulls will go under the hammer. This is the first big sale of pure-



One of F. J. G. McArthur's Prize-winning Bantam Orpington Pullets.

MICKELSON'S

BLUE CROSS

TRADE MARK

Cattle Have Feelings

They can be sick. They can "feel poorly" only they can't say so. A cow in the best of health will produce more and better milk. A steer in the best of condition will weigh more and be of a firmer quality.

Keep your Cattle in the best of condition by using Blue Cross Stock Food Tonics.

Scientifically prepared in Western Canada by Anton Mickelson, the Farmer-Chemist. A tonic is necessary to keep the stock in condition. Blue Cross supplies the necessity.

Also try the Blue Cross Calf Meal, Brown Liniment, and White Liniment, Cattle Cures, Poultry Tonics, Hoof Ointment, Physic Balls, and other Blue Cross Farm Remedies.

We do not sell through the pedlar. Sold in every town. Ask for the Blue Cross with the photo and signature of ANTON MICKELSON, the trade mark others cannot use.

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Get Longer, Better Wool

Shear with a machine and leave no second cuts nor scar the sheep. Use a Stewart No. 9 Ball-bearing Shearing Machine. Gets 15 per cent. more wool easily and quickly. Removes the fibre completely, making it longer and better selling. Leaves a smooth, even stubble for next year's growth. Machine soon pays for itself. Get one from your dealer—the only machine that always satisfies. Write for catalog.

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References: Merchants Bank, Brandon

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LEG BANDS & 25¢
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FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR

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gives that even, golden shade everybody wants. *Purely vegetable.* Harmless Meets all laws. Small bottle costs few cents at any store. Enough to color 500 lbs

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Do you realize the money there is in such cows? It is estimated that the average annual yield of all cows in this country is under 4,900 pounds. These 18 cows produce as much milk as 62 cows of the 4,000-pound class.

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W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

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Breeders of choice, pure-bred Hereford cattle. A number of pure-bred animals of both sexes for sale. Call at the ranch and look them over.

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High Grade Oxford Ewes

We have for sale 140 excellent ewes. They are in the very best of condition and are in service to imported rams, due to lamb in May. We have always used the best rams money could buy and the flock certainly show it. Phone, write or come and see them.

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bred Aberdeen-Angus cows ever held in Alberta, and they are an exceptionally fine lot. Mr. Henderson is offering his outstanding show cow, Shadeland Erica, second at Chicago as a yearling heifer, and Mr. McGregor will contribute six outstanding females, all bred to their famous \$10,000 bull, Blackcap McGregor. There will also be quite a number of outstanding young bulls fit to head any herd. The offerings in this sale are exceptional, and the quality of the cattle is very high. This is a splendid chance to secure some real good stock if only for the purpose of securing a good herd bull from some of the cows which are offered in calf. Further particulars regarding this sale will appear in our next issue.

Aberdeen-Angus Association Meets

The annual meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, was held in the Winter Fair Building, Brandon, on March 3. The auditor's statement shows that there are now 130 members of the association, divided up as follows: Ontario, 28; Alberta, 37; Saskatchewan, 39; Manitoba, 22; British Columbia, two; Quebec, one. The registrations for the year total 4,642, with 2,412 transfers. Total registration fees, \$6,848.78; total income, \$8,136.98. A number of amendments to the constitution were discussed and adopted, among them being the election of officers for each province, which will hereafter be made by a mail vote instead of by proxy as hitherto. It was also agreed to put on quite a number of pure-bred sales during the coming year. The following officers for 1920 were elected: President, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; vice-president, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; Ontario directors: John Rowe, Aurora; Col. McEwen, London; and Jas. Bowman, Saskatchewan directors: Jas. Browne, Newdorf; S. A. Ferrie, North Battleford; F. J. Colyer, Welwyn; Geo. H. Hutton, Calgary; A. E. Noad, Oids, Manitoba; Kenneth McGregor, Brandon; Jas. Turner, Carroll; J. R. Hume, Souris; J. D. McGregor, Brandon; F. W. Crawford, Brandon, secretary and treasurer.

Good Swine Sale at Brandon

The sale of sows held during the week of the Brandon Winter Fair turned out successfully, 21 head being disposed of, averaging \$96.50. The highest price realized was \$200, paid by Geo. Harpells, of Miami, for Mastodon Lady, a Poland-China, contributed by F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain. A Hawley, of Roland, gave \$122.50 for College Y 11th, a Yorkshire sow contributed by the Manitoba College. The best price obtained for a Berkshire was \$65, from E. E. Lowe, of Waskada, who purchased one of Geo. Gordon's contribution from Oak Lake.

Moffatt's Hereford Sale

At the sale of the Echo Grove Herefords, owned by Jas. I. Moffatt, of Carroll, held at Brandon, on March 3, 40 head were sold, 30 females and ten bulls. The sale realized in the neighborhood of \$14,000, an average of \$354 for the females and \$311 for the bulls. While the sale was fairly successful, the prices were rather disappointing, considering the quality of the stock offered. The highest priced individual was a two-year-old heifer, May Fairfax, which went to D. A. Harper, of Hayfield, for \$710. F. Lansing, of Virden, paid \$720 for Alto B, with heifer calf at foot. H. S. Stephenson, Cypress River, bought Lulu and Lady Lu for \$600. J. Cormack, of Kenton, purchased Cora Fairfax for \$380. Other purchasers of animals were John Davidson, Two Creeks; Roy Laundry, Minnedosa; W. H. Baker, of Brandon; and others.

Wilkin's Sale of Shorthorns

At the auction sale of pure-bred Shorthorns, held at Brandon, on March 5, belonging to Lorne C. Wilkin, of Myrtle, the average price for the 35 head was around \$225. Some of the animals went very cheap, among them being a real good bull calf, Rosebud's Choice, which went to the Walsh Farm at Marquette, for \$400. John Strachan, of Pope, got a well-bred 11-months-old heifer calf, Nonpareil of Tyrone 18th, for \$225, while another good two-year-old heifer, a real show prospect, went to F. Perkins, of Healdsburg, Man., for \$400.

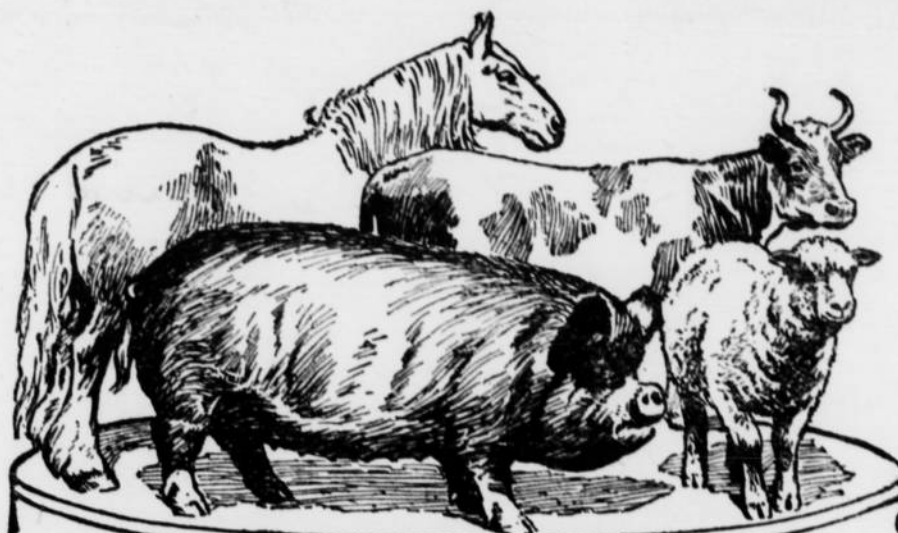
Calgary Sale

The catalog of entries for the 1920 Bull Sale at Calgary, is now being printed, and copies will be ready for distribution shortly. The entries total 414, being made up of 223 Shorthorns, 139 Herefords, 44 Aberdeen-Angus, seven Galloways and one Polled Hereford. These animals are contributed by some of the very best Alberta breeders, and anyone desiring a good herd bull of any of the above breeds cannot do better than attend the sale, which will be held the week of March 22.

The bulls will be shown and judged on Tuesday, March 23; Shorthorns will be sold on Wednesday and the other breeds on Thursday. Friday and Saturday the animals will be shipped to their new owners, this work being done by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association.

Passenger rates of fare-and-one-third for round trip from all points in Alberta, on the C.N.R., C.P.R. and G.T.P. will be in effect to Calgary for sale week. Tickets may be purchased March 22 to 25 inclusive, and are good for return up to and including March 29.

For the convenience of anyone desiring to purchase an animal and who cannot attend the sale in person, the secretary will perform this service without charge, under instructions as to age, breed and type of animal from the prospective purchaser. A schedule of freight charges on one or more animals for different distances is published in the catalog so that anyone bidding at the sale will know to a dollar just what an animal will cost him delivered at his railway station.



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Spring Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Spring Is Here. Soon the litters of pigs will be coming, the calves, the lambs, and the colts will be dropped. Feed your brood sows Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before and after farrowing. It makes the bowels active, relieves constipation, promotes good health and good digestion which means healthy pigs and a mother with a milk supply to nourish.

Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshening. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

Give your brood mares a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. And your work horses. It puts your team in fine fettle. You cannot afford to plow, harrow, sow, mow, reap or team with a team out of sorts, low in spirits, rough in hair, blood out of order, or full of worms. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good for sheep—especially good for ewes at lambing time.

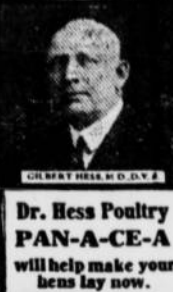
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You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your town. Get 2 lbs. for each average hog, 5 lbs. for each horse, cow or steer, 1 lb. for every sheep. Feed as directed and see the good results. Guaranteed.



25-lb. Pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. Drum, \$10.00
Smaller packages in proportion.

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Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A
will help make your hens lay now.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Kodaikanal Stock Farm

WILL OFFER AT THE

Edmonton Bull Sale, March 29-April 3

5 YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS 5

GLENALMOND DUKE, 120168, roan, April 29, 1917; bred by C. F. Lyall, Strome, Sire, Lord of the Boyne; dam, Miss Nettie 12th (of Stamford breeding.)

MYSIE'S GOOD LUCK, red, March, 1919. Sire, Oakland Goldfinder; dam, Shenley Maria 2nd; sire of dam, Shenley Adonis, 79315 (107033).

STRAIGHT SCOTCH, roan, May 26, 1919. Sire, Oakland Goldfinder; dam, Shenley Ury 2nd, by Shenley Adonis, out of Cumberland's Queen.

BLAIR ATHOLL, roan, June 6, 1919. Sire, Broadhocks Claret, by Broadhocks Golden Fame (imported); dam, Duchess of Lincoln 9th.

LORD SENAR, roan, March, 1919. Sire, Broadhocks Claret; dam, Miss Senar 2nd.

Be Sure to inspect them before the Sale.

Young Stock, All Ages, Both Sexes For Sale. WRITE US.

Wallace & McGregor, Viking, Alta.

Telephone: R. 308. Farm Six Miles North of Viking, G.T.P. P.O. Drawer, 108.

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We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp.

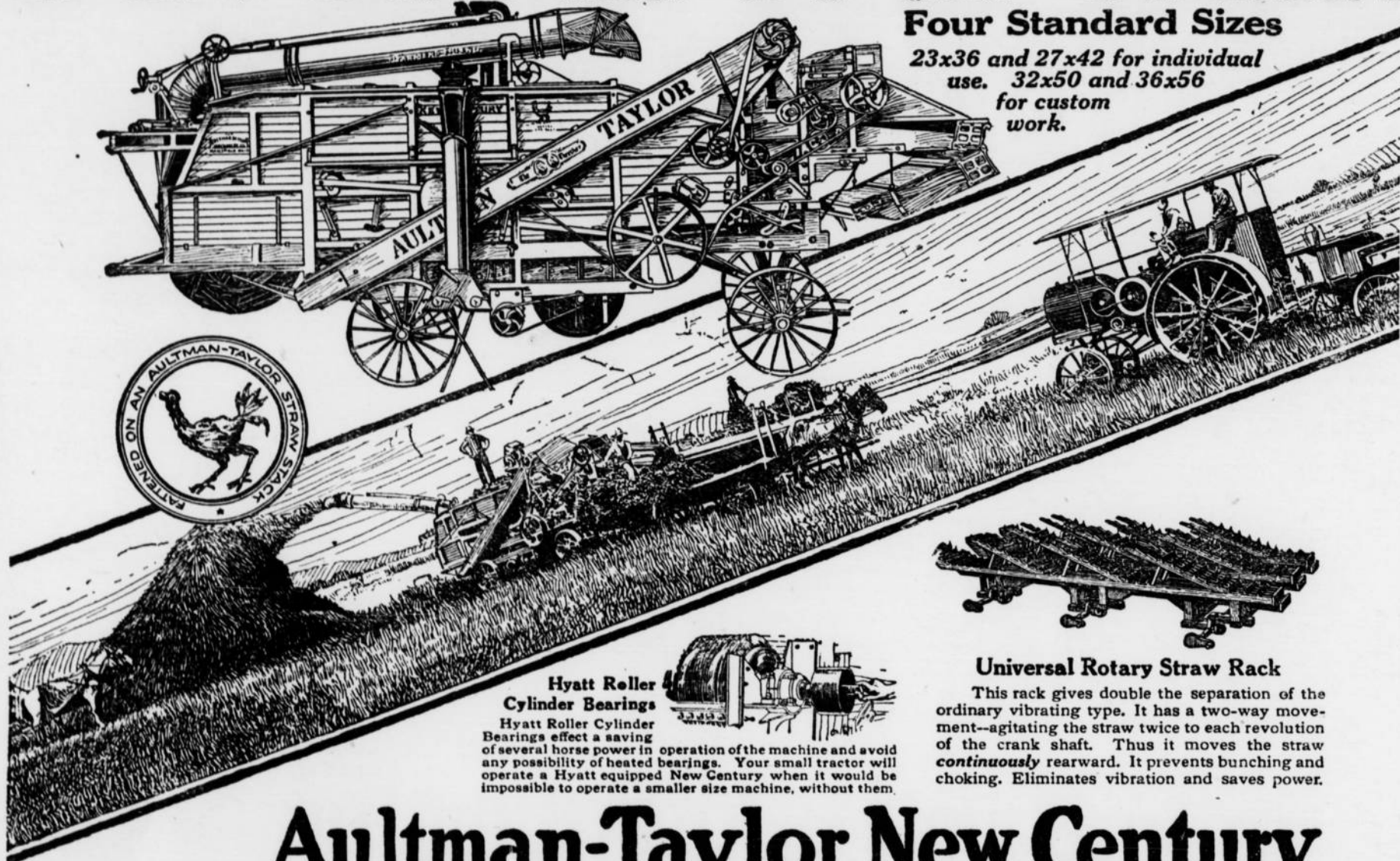
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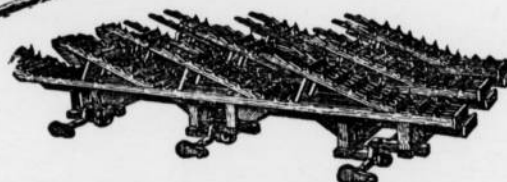
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23x36 and 27x42 for individual use. 32x50 and 36x56 for custom work.



Hyatt Roller Cylinder Bearings
Hyatt Roller Cylinder Bearings effect a saving of several horse power in operation of the machine and avoid any possibility of heated bearings. Your small tractor will operate a Hyatt equipped New Century when it would be impossible to operate a smaller size machine, without them.



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This rack gives double the separation of the ordinary vibrating type. It has a two-way movement--agitating the straw twice to each revolution of the crank shaft. Thus it moves the straw *continuously* rearward. It prevents bunching and choking. Eliminates vibration and saves power.

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THE stamp of the old starved rooster has been *a sure guarantee of thresher reliability* for more than half a century. And today, no farmer could want greater value than this famous line of threshers gives--in big capacity, in thorough separation and in low cost per bushel.

The Aultman-Taylor New Century Thresher clinches your grain profits. It gives you every bushel you grow--clean and whole. No high-price bushels blowing into your straw stack. No cracked, cheapened grain due to poor threshing

Less Power--More Grain A Thresher That Won't Clog

The big-capacity cylinder is Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped. The Cylinder teeth are case hardened, high carbon tool steel. They *cannot* break--no matter how hard you crowd them. And note the Universal Rotary Straw Rack. It keeps the straw moving rearward constantly, with two kicks to each revolution of the crank shaft. It gives *double the agitation* of any other type of rack--and eliminates vibration.

The value of this continuous straw movement needs no introduction to men who know threshers. Nor does the money-saving merit of our famous *Grain-Saving Device*. Dozens of other features, too--vital important features--endorse these threshers above all. Understand them fully, and you will not decide on another make.

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Manitoba Corn Binder at Work

Fodder Corn vs. Summerfallow

By W. D. Trego

I AM thoroughly convinced by the results of my experience during the last few years in growing of fodder corn in place of summerfallow, that the farmers of the grain growing provinces of Canada are losing heavily in a number of ways by not growing fodder corn on all, or a goodly portion of their summerfallow fields. It will not only help to solve the feed problem, but will also help to prevent soil drifting and will also help to supply some of the much needed moisture for starting the grain crop by helping to hold the snow on the land in winter.

I only experimented with it in a small way until the season of 1918, when I seeded 250 acres of my 275 acres set aside for summerfallow with North-western Dent, the seed (50 bushels) I procured through the United Grain Growers. I also procured from them a check-rower planter and two two-row cultivators to care for the crop. As soon as I had completed seeding my grain crop I started all my force plowing and preparing my seed bed and followed with the planter about May 15, and had the planting completed about June 4.

I had sufficient moisture to germinate the crop but on account of the extreme drought throughout the season the bulk of the field only reached a height of 18 to 30 inches and did not pay to cut.

The low portion of the field reached a height of 3 to 5 ft. and from them I was able to cut about 25 wagon-loads of fodder. The balance of the field was used for fall pasture after the fodder was removed. It made a lot of feed but I had nothing left to hold the winter snow, but the roots left in the land served to hold the soil from blowing. I kept the harrows going from the time the seed was planted until the corn was well above the ground which kept the land free from weeds and maintained the surface mulch.

As the balance of the cultivation was done with the two-inch shovels on the cultivator, I did not get the soil too fine. By having the seed planted in hills making rows crosswise as well as lengthwise of the field, I was able to cultivate both ways and in that manner the field was kept clear of weeds without the use of the hoe. I worked the 25 acres which was not seeded just the same as the balance of the field in order to determine which would give the best results the following season for a grain crop.

I expected that the corn would use enough moisture to shorten the crop to some extent the following season. The season of 1919 was almost as dry as 1918 up to the time the wheat had finished filling but there was no difference between the portion of the field that was a bare summerfallow and that portion where the corn has been grown. I tried another field of 175 acres with the same kind of corn in 1919. My seed was late coming, and I was not able to get the planting started until about May 25 and the last seed was not in the ground until June 14.

We got some good showers toward the end of July which kept the corn going and it stood from four to six feet high over the entire field and the first ears were forming wasting ears when

frost came. I cut a part of the field ahead of the frost but found the fodder so heavy as to be very hard on the canvasses of the grain binder to handle it besides being very slow to dry out in the stook. I let it stand in the stook until I wanted it for feed when it was hauled direct to the feed racks and fed along with the wheat and oats straw to horses as well as cattle. I estimated the yield at about 2½ tons of dry feed per acre. The stubs and stooks have held the snow on the field to such an extent that I am convinced it will more than replace all the crop used. When spring comes I will run the cultivators over the field and follow with the grain driller and leave the corn stubs to help hold the soil from drifting. Now that I am convinced that it is practical to grow the fodder I will get the two-rowed corn binders to harvest the crop and build silos to cure it as soon as possible, but it makes a very good dry feed. For those who cannot secure the regular corn machinery to start with, the ordinary grain drill can be used by stopping six holes of the drill, by tacking cardboard over the holes and leaving every seventh hole to drill the corn. It should be regulated so as to place one kernel of corn to each foot in the row if possible.

Any kind of a cultivator that may be available may be used to cultivate between the rows to maintain a proper mulch and destroy the weeds until the corn is too large to get through it without breaking too much of it down but the hoe should be used to keep all weeds out of the rows where it is not planted in hills so as to permit of crop cultivation.

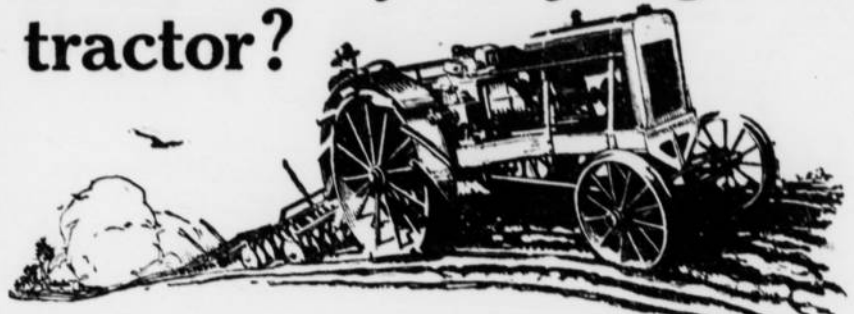
I am planning to plant 350 acres to corn in 1920 but will use the earliest squaw corn on a portion of the field as I am convinced we can mature it most years by planting it early in May and if it is too tedious to harvest I will turn the hogs in and let them harvest the crop. I am convinced that if the stalks are left standing on the field during the winter the snow which they will gather will pay for all the extra expense of growing the crop over the expense of the bare summerfallow of the land.

Canadian-grown Root Seed

It is commonly conceded that, for some reason or other, European-grown seed of field roots is superior, in respect to root crop producing ability, to seed raised in Canada. In order to investigate this assertion which, were it true, naturally would prevent Canada from becoming a root seed growing country of any importance, several experiments have been undertaken during the last few years.

In 1916, seed of a few varieties of mangels and Swede turnips raised the previous year by the Dominion Experimental Farms System was tested in comparison with seed of the same varieties obtained commercially. The results of the experiments strongly indicated that the Canadian-grown seed was fully capable of competing with the commercial seed, which latter had been imported from Europe, in respect to crop-producing power. In fact in some

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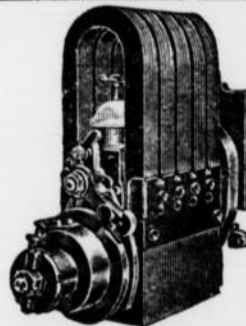
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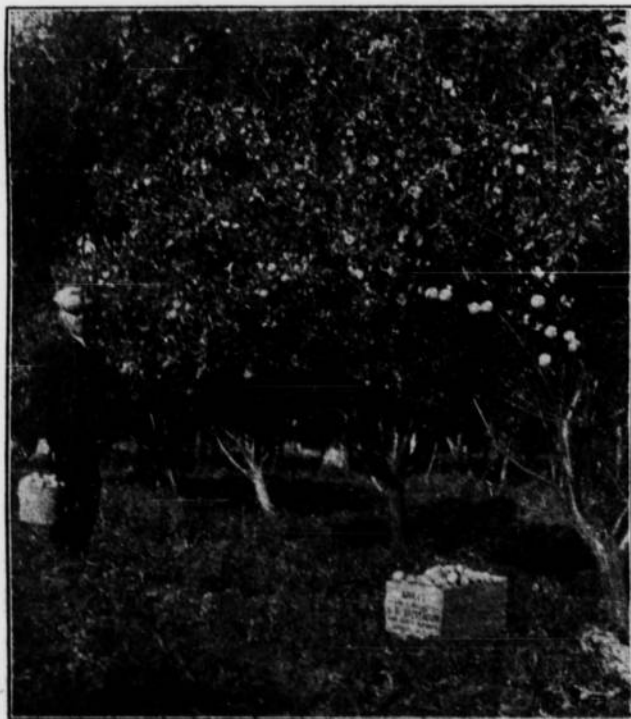
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WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 232 Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

instances the Canadian-grown seed proved decidedly superior.

In 1919, a very large number of varieties of field roots were tested. The majority were grown from ordinary seed of commerce, and the balance from seed produced at the Experimental Farms in 1918.

Although complete reports, at the time of writing have not been received, a few remarks on the comparative value in general of the Canadian-grown and the imported seed may be offered, particularly as the results obtained clearly demonstrated on what the crop producing value of root seed largely depends.

Most of the crops from the commercial, i.e., imported seed, proved rather unsatisfactory inasmuch as the roots were greatly lacking in uniformity and smoothness. In a large number of cases the so-called varieties were composed of all kinds of types, in fact often to such a degree that the type which a certain variety was supposed to represent could hardly be recognized.

The crops from the Canadian-grown seed were on the whole better. Outstandingly good were the crops grown from seed which had been raised by the Dominion Experimental Farm from roots representing improved varieties, i.e., varieties which for a few years have been subjected to a rigorous selection. In other words, the importance of selection was unmistakably demonstrated. Applying the results to practical root seed growing, it follows, then, that, in order to gain a reputation as a reliable seed producer, the grower must base his seed-growing business on very careful selection. Growing of seed from ordinary root crops without careful selection will never lead to profitable results. On the contrary, it will result in the placing on the market of varieties apt to prove inferior. Seed growing without careful and intelligent selection of the seed roots must therefore by all means be discouraged. On the other hand, it is a comparatively easy matter for any one who takes the trouble to select only the very best roots, uniform in shape and color, to develop a variety superior to the ordinary commercial variety from which the selection is being made. Seed produced from such roots will prove very much superior from a crop-producing standpoint.

M. O. MALTE,
Dominion Agrostologist.

Cost of Farm Operations

Q.—What would be a fair price for doing the following work per acre: Double discing, double harrowing, drilling, stubble plowing and cutting crop. Also state what would be a fair price for a good man and a good team per month on the farm?—G. P. Prelate, Sask.

A.—The fair price per acre for plowing and for other crop operations varies greatly with the locality and conditions of the soil; also with the individual farmer.

Other things being equal, the fair wage would be the cost of the work, including a fair wage for the person performing the work. The cost would be made up of—depreciation and interest of machinery for the time it is being used, horse and man labor. The best information available for western Canadian conditions indicate that the annual cost of keeping a horse ranges from \$175 to \$225, where feed and man labor is charged at the average farm prices. Assuming that the cost is \$200 and that horses work 1,000 hours annually, the cost per hour would be 20 cents. Assuming that a fair wage for man labor is \$65 per month, with board worth \$25, and that man works 300 hours per month, the cost per hour would be approximately 30 cents. Machinery costs vary greatly. Cases given indicate that the average charge of 6 cents per hour for each hour of horse labor is a fair estimate of average farm machinery costs. If the cost of individual machines is considered the cost for binders would be much higher than that for plows and drills.

Using the figures given the cost for a ten-hour day for a man using a four-horse team would be made up as follows: 10 hours man labor at 30 cents an hour, \$3.00; 40 hours horse labor at 20 cents, \$8.00; machinery costs, 40 hours at 6 cents, \$2.40; making a total of \$13.40.

Taking the result as a guide the approximate cost per acre for double harrowing would be 65 cents per acre

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Fast replacing non-convertible packers because of its greater flexibility and adaptation to uneven ground.



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on the basis of 20 acres per day; for double disking, \$1.65 per acre on basis of 8 acres per day; for drilling, 65 cents per acre on basis of 20 acres per day; for stubble plowing, \$3.00 on basis of 4½ acres per day, and for cutting grain 65 cents per acre on basis of 20 acres per day.

A farmer might well afford to do the work for less than the figures given, as otherwise his machinery, horses and man might be idle and bringing in no returns. A smaller amount earned would then be almost entirely a profit. On the other hand the party having the work done might find it profitable to pay even a higher rate if his land would otherwise be uncared for or not harvested at the proper time.

Grasshoppers and Flax

Q.—Would you please tell me if grasshoppers will eat flax? Which is best for flax, fall or spring plowing? Will flax grow on brush land and how deep should flax be sown?—O. W. W., Strassburg.

A.—Grasshoppers will eat flax, but prefer any of the other cereals. In southeastern Saskatchewan last summer the flax fields suffered less than the cereals, but under some conditions were practically destroyed by the grasshoppers.

In the western portion of the province spring plowing is generally to be preferred for flax rather than fall plowing, although in seasons following autumns that enjoy more than an average rainfall, the yield from fall plowing may equal or exceed that on spring plowing. On some types of soil spring plowing bakes very readily, under which conditions fall plowing is, of course, to be preferred.

Flax will grow on bush land as well as on any other land, but as a rule the cereals are likely to do better in those portions of the province where bush land is commonly found. Flax prefers a heavy soil and a firm seed bed. It has done best on the heavy clay soils of southern, central and western Saskatchewan and is not looked upon with favor in the park belt regions of eastern and northern Saskatchewan.

Flax should be sown about one to one-and-a-half inches deep on a firm soil.

Stinkweed

Q.—I have 165 acres of summerfallow for crop this year on which the Frenchweed got ahead of me. Half of it was plowed twice, the balance single disced and then harrowed crossways. Will the plants be killed in the spring as they were just coming into blossom when they were disced? This land is subject to blowing, what cultivation would you advise for seedbed this spring?

A.—The Frenchweed plants that were plowed under at the time they were in blossom will, of course, be killed, as will also any other plants that started later, the roots of which were exposed by the harrowing given. It is altogether probable, however, that the land will still contain many ungerminated Frenchweed seeds. These will, no doubt, grow during this or subsequent seasons. It is possible that some of these plants started late last fall and that these will appear as vigorous plants shortly after the grain crop comes up. These plants might have been destroyed by surface cultivation late last fall or might yet be killed by surface tillage in the spring. In view of the fact that your land is likely to blow, it is questionable how much surface cultivation should be given in the spring. If the weeds are likely to cause a greater loss than the drifting, surface cultivation, preferably by a cultivator, is to be desired. If, on the other hand, the land is comparatively clean, there is not the same need for spring tillage. In case you decide upon surface cultivation the duckfoot cultivator should be used instead of the disc.





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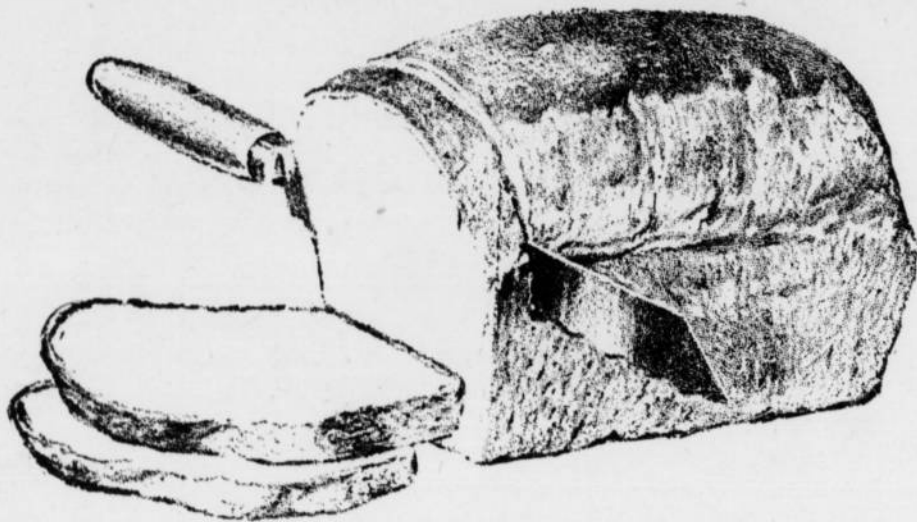
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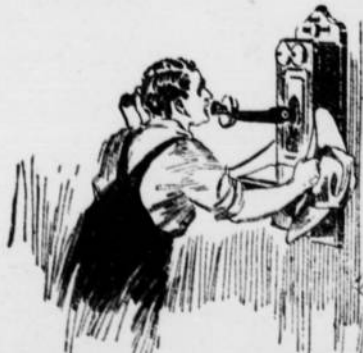
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The Mounted Police

Several enquiries have come to The Guide for information in regard to the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—to give that force, whose record is so closely entwined with the history of western Canada, its new official title. In reply to a request for this and other information regarding the Mounted Police, The Guide has received from A. A. McLean, controller of the R.C.M.P., at Ottawa, a letter stating that the total strength of the force on July 31, 1914, just before the war began, was 742, and that the total strength on October 31 last, was 1,642, and transmitting the following tabular statement of the expenditure in connection with the maintenance of the force from the date of its organization in 1873 up to October 31 last:

EXPENDITURE		
Year	North-West Territories	Yukon
1873-74	\$ 199,599.14	
1874-75	333,583.90	
1875-76	369,518.39	
1876-77	352,749.05	
1877-78	334,748.50	
1878-79	344,823.77	
1879-80	332,855.12	
1880-81	289,845.23	
1881-82	368,456.47	
1882-83	477,825.45	
1883-84	485,983.66	
1884-85	564,249.64	
1885-86	1,354,694.19	
1886-87	784,664.42	
1887-88	862,965.06	
1888-89	829,701.46	
1889-90	753,093.50	
1890-91	740,979.07	
1891-92	701,932.32	
1892-93	615,479.21	
1893-94	611,263.21	
1894-95	646,125.17	
1895-96	505,419.14	\$ 27,595.03
1896-97	504,027.29	22,134.76
1897-98	370,610.46	495,000.00
1898-99	402,628.88	875,771.07
1899-00	351,561.59	492,427.52
1900-01	413,326.07	498,824.52
1901-02	449,147.11	499,068.55
1902-03	399,331.99	590,702.93
1903-04	441,571.85	508,212.05
1904-05	554,142.07	509,304.53
1905-06	1,004,079.19	
1906-07	697,836.24	
1907-08	799,867.49	
1908-09	738,783.01	
1909-10	749,537.34	
1910-11	708,203.48	
1911-12	696,415.41	
1912-13	783,888.11	
1913-14	963,650.95	
1914-15	1,549,144.42	
1915-16	1,395,022.45	
1916-17	1,179,669.95	
1917-18	1,031,156.82	
1918-19	719,102.49	

\$29,760,259.73 \$ 4,519,040.96
29,760,259.73

\$34,279,300.69

*Alberta and Saskatchewan granted local autonomy September 1, 1905.

EXPENDITURE		
April 1—October 31, 1919		
To Vote	\$2,249,505.08	
To Suppl.	2,962,391.92	
Refunds and Transfers	\$5,211,897.00	
	77,869.14	
Expenditure	\$5,289,766.14	
	1,896,440.57	
Balance Appropriation on Hand	\$3,393,325.57	

The Exploiters.

By L. V. Flowers.

I would gather up the sunbeams,
I'd not leave the poor a spark,
And unless I got a profit
They might labor in the dark;
These producers and consumers
Are such jokes that I must laugh—
I would take their wheat and roses,
Leaving them the thorns and chaff.

Oh, I'll boost the price of living,
And I'll shorten up the weight;
I'll manipulate the markets
And increase the charge of freight;
For I find my sweetest comfort
In this game I've learned to play—
Pinching poor folks all the harder,
Forcing Poverty to pay.

Oh, I'll plant Discord among them,
Sow Suspicion in their ranks,
When I've got them where I want them
Then I'll give my god the thanks;
For it's Thee, Almighty Dollar,
That I worship in my day,
And it's up to me to hustle,
Make my harvest while I may.

Oh, I'll fatten on the farmer,
And I'll skin the working man;
Yes, I'll trim them to a finish,
And enslave them if I can.
And their silly agitation,
I would stop it sure for fair;
I'd put meters on their windpipes
And impose a tax on air.

Master and Man

By H. D. RANNS.

ONE of the greatest literary figures of the latter part of the nineteenth century was Count Leo Tolstoy. He is one of those characters in literary history about whose life controversy has raged. His followers have voted him a Saint, and placed his rugged figure on a pedestal before which they prostrate themselves in reverence. Others, with no strain of hero worship in their composition, have looked the great Russian in the face and are not so awe-inspired with his virtues but that they can see his faults. Maybe the truth is that Tolstoy, like more ordinary men among us, is compounded of both. In any case, we will leave the matter at that and let the facts of his life tell their own tale.

Tolstoy, the greatest Russian writer of all time, was born in the year 1828, in the government of Toula, right in the very heart of old Russia. By birth, Tolstoy belonged to the upper classes and was connected with some of the ruling families of the Russian Empire. Before he was eight years old both father and mother had died, and he was left to the care of relatives. He was a clever child, thoughtful before his time, vehement and impulsive and restless and shy. After a term at the university at Kazan, he proceeded to St. Petersburg (now Petrograd), where he combined a passion for reading with a career of debauchery. He gave up university life abruptly and entered the Horse Guards. He saw military service in the Caucasus and in the Crimean War, and came to hold decided anti-war views. After the war, Tolstoy went to the bad, but his marriage in 1863 changed the tone of his life. For the next 15 years he lived on his estate with his wife and large family, making Yasnaya Polyana famous the world over as a place of pilgrimage for lovers of his works.

In 1878 Tolstoy underwent a religious conversion, and thenceforward preached and tried to live the terribly difficult life of a simple Christian as set forth in the gospels. He found all sorts of complications in doing this, and his later life was stormy, his death taking place on November 20, 1910.

This is the man who wrote Master and Man, a book which consists of a score of short stories, written in Tolstoy's simple, unemotional style. Some of these tales are particularly applicable to our prairie life. Every western farmer ought to read one of them. How Much Land Does a Man Require? Tales like, Children Are Wiser Than Their Elders, and Neglect a Fire and It Will Not Be Quenched, carry their own lessons for all to learn. These, with the beautiful Where Love Is, There God Is Also, are the stories I would recommend you to read first.

Whatever verdict one returns as to Tolstoy's character and life, there can be but one opinion of the interest and value of the books he wrote. If you do not know Tolstoy as a writer, begin with these five human stories as an appetizer for his larger works. Prairie readers ought to know Tolstoy, for he was a writer who owed the freshness and virility of his writings to his intimate communion with nature.

A copy of Master and Man, by Tolstoy, may be secured from The Grain Growers' Guide, Book Department, for 85 cents, postpaid.



A Harvest Scene.

"I Have Solved the Weed Problem"

So wrote a farmer after reading chapter four in Seager Wheeler's book—Profitable Grain Growing. Taken by itself this one chapter is worth the price of the whole book to any farmer troubled with weeds. This chapter discusses weeds in a practical way that all may understand and advocates methods that any one may follow safely. The following points are fully covered:—

- 1—Killing Wild Oats—with winter rye, with alfalfa or brome grass, with green feed, with summerfallow, or in growing grain.
- 2—General principles and methods for killing annual and winter annual weeds.
- 3—Killing Perennial Sow Thistle by summerfallowing with the cultivator, by summerfallow preceded by deep fall plowing, by summerfallow preceded by spring plowing, by summerfallow with two plowings during the season, by summerfallow preceded by shallow fall plowing.
- 4—Killing Canada Thistle—by deep fall plowing—by plowing in July followed with cultivator—by smothering with straw, manure, brome grass or winter rye.

It can be seen from the above how practically and how thoroughly the weed question is covered. Yet this is only one of the thirty-one chapters in the book, each one brimful of just as valuable information.

Below is given an analysis of the book and an outline of Wheeler's achievements as the world's champion wheat grower and a practical farmer. We do not ask you to risk one cent on this book. Send us the coupon and we will send it at our expense for your full inspection. Get it at our expense. Look it over at your leisure and we are convinced that you will say—as thousands of others have said—that it is the biggest three dollars worth you ever saw.

WHAT PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING REALLY IS

Seager Wheeler has combined 31 years' successful experience as a grain grower and eight years' experience as the world's champion wheat grower, in his book—Profitable Grain Growing. The following gives one of the several valuable money-making points touched on in every chapter. Any one chapter is worth the price of the whole book.

Ch. 1.—General principles in overcoming three crop reducers—drought, frost and rust. Ch. 2.—How to seed, and amount of seed to sow to ensure strong growth—to resist drought. Ch. 3.—Time and method of breaking to secure large crops. Ch. 4.—How to kill weeds with a minimum of work, and, at the same time grow profitable crops. Ch. 5.—How to make a home-made plank drag that will offset lack of spring rains. Ch. 6.—The two exact times at which growing grain may be harrowed without danger. Ch. 7.—How and how not to summerfallow to get results. Ch. 8.—How to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 9.—How to fall plow to grow a crop that stands up under a dry June. Ch. 10.—How to spring plow to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 11.—Fall cultivation of stubble to kill weeds, conserve moisture and get a good root bed. Ch. 12.—How to avoid rust damage. Ch. 13.—When to cut the crop to get the most from it either under normal conditions or when it is affected by rust or by frost. Ch. 14.—How to use farm implements to the best advantage. Ch. 15.—Mass

selection to improve grain. Ch. 16.—Head row selection to improve yields. Ch. 17.—How to prepare seed plots. Ch. 18.—How a seed plot can yield a profit on every farm. Ch. 19.—How to make a faning mill pay dividends. Ch. 20.—How to keep up the quality of your seed. Ch. 21.—Marquis wheat. Ch. 22.—Red Bobs wheat. Ch. 23.—Kitchener wheat. Ch. 24.—How to harvest Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat. Ch. 25.—Victory oats. Ch. 26.—Canadian Thorpe and O.A.C. Barley. Ch. 27.—Selecting and growing potatoes. Ch. 28.—The importance of fairs. Ch. 29.—Preparing grain exhibits that win. Ch. 30.—Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the experimental farm. Ch. 31.—How to sell seed grain to the best advantage.

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Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize	Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize
1911	New York	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1917	Peoria	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1914	Wichita	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1917	Peoria	Potatoes	Early Ohio	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Oats	Victory	Sweepstakes	1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
				Sheaf	1918	Kansas City	Oats	Victory	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf	1918	Kansas City	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	O.A.C. 21	1st Prize Sheaf	1919	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1916	El Paso	Wheat	Kitchener	Sweepstakes	1919	Kansas City	Western Rye	Irish Cobbler	1st Prize
1916	El Paso	Barley	Can. Thorpe	Sweepstakes	1919	Kansas City	Potatoes	Gold Nugget	1st Prize (Dry Farming Section)
1917	Peoria	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes					
				Sheaf					

Seager Wheeler has won 16 International Sweepstakes and First Prizes on grains and three on Potatoes.

SEAGER WHEELER GETS RESULTS—SO CAN YOU

WHAT WHEELER DID IN 1919

On July 26, 1918, Seager Wheeler's land, like the balance of the land in the Rosthern district, received its last rainfall for that year. During the winter, snow (equal to one inch of rain) came but no more moisture descended till June 15, 1919. The half-inch rainfall of that date penetrated the ground four inches and was followed by hot weather, 94 degrees to 100 degrees, so that it dried out in less than a week. After this there only came two or three light dust-laying showers and even no dew descended till early in August. Wheeler actually grew his 1919 crop on two-and-a-half inches of precipitation. Wheeler's three leading varieties of wheat were seeded on April 18, and were cut—Red Bobs July 28—Kitchener and Marquis on August 7. His Red Bobs went as high as 45 bushels per acre, his Kitchener 26 bushels and his Marquis Special Select 20 bushels. The Red Bobs entirely escaped the rust that spread over the Rosthern district. The Kitchener and Marquis were free of it on August 3, but by August 6 it began to show and they were cut on August 7, thus escaping any decrease in yield or deterioration in quality.

Wheeler got these crops in a district that suffered from drought, wind, soil-drifting and rust. The average yield in the district is two to six bushels per acre. Mr. Wheeler affirms that his soil did not drift—that the winds affected him scarcely at all—that he laughs at drought (as his yields warrant) and that his crop was not affected by rust. He states that barring hail he has had good crops for the last 20 years and that he will have a good crop next year no matter what rain falls, for his land is prepared. He knows how. His secret is yours for the asking. If drought, wind, soil-drifting or rust battered your crops this year you need his counsel. If you escaped this year it may be your turn next. Why not be prepared to overcome them? Profitable Grain Growing tells how. The coupon on the right brings it to you for your inspection free of charge. Fill it in—cut it out and mail it the first chance you get.

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The book contains 31 chapters—each one brimful of the practical experience gained by the world's champion grain grower. It contains 350 pages—is printed on good paper, has large, clear, readable type and is relieved by 85 descriptive illustrations. The book is not designed as a text book but is written in simple language expressly to meet the conditions on the average western Canadian farm.

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No. 13

Religion and Life

The Question of the Ages—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

"What shall I do with Jesus, which is called the Christ?"—Matthew xxvii, 22.

EVER since the world began there have been certain men and women so commanding and arrestive in impressiveness or moral stature that humanity has been compelled to come to some decision concerning them and their claims. It is impossible to ignore such characters or even to brush aside their claim to recognition and regard. Such men are the question marks of history. They challenge mankind with the insistent question: "Well, what do you think about me?"

Readers will remember how Shakespeare makes Cassius say of Caesar: "He doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus." Men of the type we have mentioned do bestride the world like a Colossus and we smaller men must yield them the tribute of our homage or accord them unwilling admiration or cordial disapproval. There is Luther, for instance. You have to make up your mind about him, that man who could do no other than he did and shook half Europe to its foundations. Then there stands the mighty Cromwell, and you must form your opinion of his tremendous deeds and no less tremendous self. Napoleon is another of these mighty world figures that fascinate and hold the gaze of mankind, compelling admiration or dislike. In these latter days there are figures of large stature that arrest us. Men like President Wilson, the centre of the hopes of many, with his vision and idealism mixed with less likeable qualities, and Lloyd George, one of the most elusive statesmen in English history, whom men have loved or hated according to their lights.

But above all these figures of history towers "the pale, pure image of Jesus." Of all such natures He is the supreme type. You cannot ignore Jesus. He must influence your life, whether you like it or not. For your soul's weal or woe, you will have to deal with Jesus. Pilate found this to be true. You recall how he tried to evade his responsibility, but found no way to do so. The issue became one as to whether he would do what his conscience dictated or yield to the clamor of the crowd. Why did he hesitate? He was no stickler for the sacredness of human life—why should he be troubled about this life? Why not let the people have their way and be done with it?

To my mind the main reason for his indecision is to be found in the nature of the Prisoner. Even Pilate could not fail to see that this man was no ordinary prisoner. There was something in His calm, self-possession amid disturbing and trying circumstances that would impress Pilate. Those eyes that looked so penetratingly into his seemed to search his soul and made him feel uneasy and uncertain of his ground. The character of the Prisoner and the answers He gives, show Pilate clearly that there is no crime in Him. If that were not evidence enough, the action of the Jewish crowd would have enlightened him. A Jewish mob anxious that Pilate should serve Caesar! Then another cause of his uneasiness was the fact that his wife had dreamed a dream that disaster would follow the death of Jesus and warned her husband not to be guilty of the blood of that just man.

The combination of these three reasons made the trial a problem and a perplexity to Pilate. He knew what he ought to do but was afraid of the crowd, and allowed them to rule him instead of following his own conscience. So, when he has tried every resource but the manly one of doing what his judgment told him was right, he turns to the clamoring crowd, knowing well what their answer will be and says: "What shall I do with Jesus which is called the Christ?"

Now, when Pilate asked this question he uttered the question of questions. In the world of morals and religion there is no more important question possible than this one: "What shall we do with Jesus which is called the Christ?" In these modern days and in our land where Christianity is the

prevailing religion, our attitude to the Founder and Central Figure of that religion is the profoundest religious question before us. The reason for this is clear enough when we remember that Christianity is not a set of theories nor a code of morals, but a living religion with the person of Christ as the essential fact. This is one reason for the strength and attractive power of the Christian religion over the lives of men. "The master-forces of life are personal." All the abstract teaching in the world will leave you cold where one living example will fire your soul. How much enlightenment and help would have come to men if the truths of Christianity had been presented in the form of abstract teaching? A vague sort of wonder or a cold, fruitless understanding would have resulted.

This question then becomes so vital a question because Jesus is the cornerstone of our holy religion. The trouble has been that in so many cases churches and creeds have tended to obscure Jesus. So many, in one way and another have hidden Him, even when they imagined they were promoting His glory. One church has tended to lay so much stress upon the worship of the Virgin and the reverence due to a human hierarchy that these things have become a substitute, in some measure at least, for the words and life and saving power of Jesus Christ. Then another, with its continual mouthings of "the church," "the church," has, without doubt, tended to put Christ in the background, apparently making the church the agent of salvation in place of Christ. The truth is that salvation never was found in any church as such, however great its antiquity or proud its claims, but in Jesus, the one source of the true Christian's hope and faith. Then lesser and more obscure sects, whether they mean to do so or not, effectually hide our Lord. One sect sets out to seek wealth and ease of soul and body as the chief end of life. And uses the word "Christian" at that! But Jesus neither taught nor lived a self-centred, self-satisfied creed. In His life the chief note is that of sacrifice and service. And then a certain very active proselytising sect knows all about the after life—that devout and reverent men all through the centuries have confessed to be the object of faith, not knowledge—down to the very details of the second coming of Jesus, which details it obtains by a positively weird exegesis of certain books of scripture!

To my mind, all these good people are worrying about side issues. They are largely forgetting the overwhelming central fact of Christianity, which is Christ Himself, His life and teachings and death and their implications in practical living for present-day followers of Jesus. They are answering the question of Pilate in the same way as he tried to answer—by putting it aside and thinking that settles it. But it doesn't! I know they do not think they are doing that, but, practically, they are.

All the churches have made one great mistake. In denominational strife they have hidden Jesus. They have fought about Him, anathematised each other, sought denominational glory, and in these ways have obscured Him. The only hope for the world and religion is that some day they will all come back to Him, get away from in front of Him and become one. The one hope of unification is in Jesus—not in dropping differences of church policy, not in creating new churches with union as their motto and so making confusion worse confounded, but in lessening the number of denominations by large unions based on agreement about the life and work of Jesus Christ. There is the hope. The better day is dawning. That is what the churches should do with Jesus.

And you. What are you doing with Jesus? Sacrificing Him to expediency like Pilate, betraying Him like Judas, or living for Him like Paul?



R

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is the doctor's direction. And a speedy recovery may depend on the accuracy with which the instructions are followed. The right time and, above all, the right medicine are vitally important aids to the doctor's skill. A DAYLO minimizes the risk of mistakes in the dark.

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THE MACHINE CAN BE SECURED for as little as \$5.00 down, balance payable on easy instalments. No better machine made. It has every new improvement. Plays all makes of records, and its tone is well-nigh perfect. Cabinets have a beautiful piano finish.



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The Countrywoman

A Canadian Navy

THE Sailor is the official organ of the Navy League of Canada. In its February issue the chief feature space is given to an article entitled, *The Case for a Canadian Navy*, by Augustus Bridle. Its jingoism would do credit to a German war lord, in any of his public or written utterances up to 1914. In fact the writer gives not a little space to the German idea. He is advocating of course, and very strenuously, for a Canadian navy, and almost accuses the Almighty for a hand in the Navy League's propaganda since He gave us some coast line and some very excellent harbors. "Germany for instance," he says, "had a great navy and a relatively short coast-line. The German Navy League was organized . . . among millions of people who never expected to catch a glimpse of the sea . . . But Germany never had a coast-line on her war-map anything like the extent of Canada's." The inference?

Regarding the Navy League for whom he claims to speak, the writer says, "It took the shape of a propaganda to make Canada a great shipping nation with a navy program to match." Nothing left to the imagination there!

He develops his point that the future of the nation depends on sea power, and concludes with this shattering reference to the League of Nations, "It might be possible under some sort of idyllic regime such as that contemplated by the League of Nations for Canada to go full steam ahead in maritime development and never either contribute a copper to a protective navy or build and own a ship not engaged on carrying either passengers or freight . . . No Nation . . . can capture and hold world markets without the power to protect her ships of trade by ships that do not trade."

If Canada really believes that her merchant ships need protecting then she must build a navy that will not only equal the combined navies of the world but which would outclass them if it came to combat. She might make treaties with other powers in the hope that their combined navies would outclass the combined navies of all other powers, but the writer of the article himself, and he claims to speak for the Navy League of Canada, says "Alliances upset most applecarts, of sentiment, sometimes even of obvious expediency." That rather knocks the ground from under any hope of alliances—then according to the writer's theory, Canada should proceed to build a world-wonder of a navy.

Some people are very obtuse. Canada together with some 20 odd other nations spent the best part of five years trying to prove to Germany that in spite of her years of preparedness it was physically impossible for any nation to build a defence that could stand against the combined defences of the other nations. That lesson seems to have been lost upon some Canadians who talk about continued armaments and Canadian navies, etc.

But continuing in this article he backs down a little from the all-sufficiency of a Canadian navy and says, "But any such navy can in modern times be nothing but a cog in a vast mechanism under control of the British Admiralty, the world's traditional headquarters for ships that fight. Here at once we are compelled to think imperially. Whatever anti-Imperial ideas may be held . . . we can never under anything like present conditions at home pretend to 'go on our own' in the matter of a navy."

So that is the scheme!

Turner's Weekly said recently, "A nation's best defence is the same as an individual's best defence; not preparation to physically trim any combination of foes, but to act decently and live within the law in such a manner that foes, if they develop, will be far outnumbered by friends. The war was fought to prove that preparedness as a peace-producer wasn't worth a hang."

Of course we want merchant marine.

This country if given a proper opportunity by the powers that be in Ottawa should be one of the greatest export countries for natural products in the world, and those products must be carried to the markets of the world in ships. If we can build cheaper and better ships that will carry our products cheaper, then let us build the ships. But if those ships and the owners of their produce trade fairly and squarely with the nations of the world, there is nothing from which those ships will have to be protected. But if there is unfair trade then all the navies in the world cannot ultimately protect us from those whom we would wrong.

The Women's Manifesto

Sixty-two women of England of every "school of thought in and even outside the Women's Movement" have signed their names to a manifesto calling upon the women of England to support the League of Nations. Maude Royden,

no judge and no court existed which had power to deal with them; treaties of peace inspired by the hatreds of war and the pride of victory, which none could revise in calmer moments because there was no machinery for revision. The League of Nations makes at least a beginning, and has at least the framework or machinery necessary for all these things. Are its demerits to be accounted so great that the beginning must be thrown away? If it is thrown away what alternative is proposed? It is not democratic enough. It favors too much of the old 'Entente' and too little of the new league. But the objections may be met. The League will be and remain undemocratic precisely so long as the peoples of the world refuse to interest themselves in it. It exists."

Concluding the writer in *The Englishwoman* asserts, "Women must throw themselves with ardor into the building up of the League of Nations. Where it is faulty they must perfect it. If it is associated with a disastrous treaty

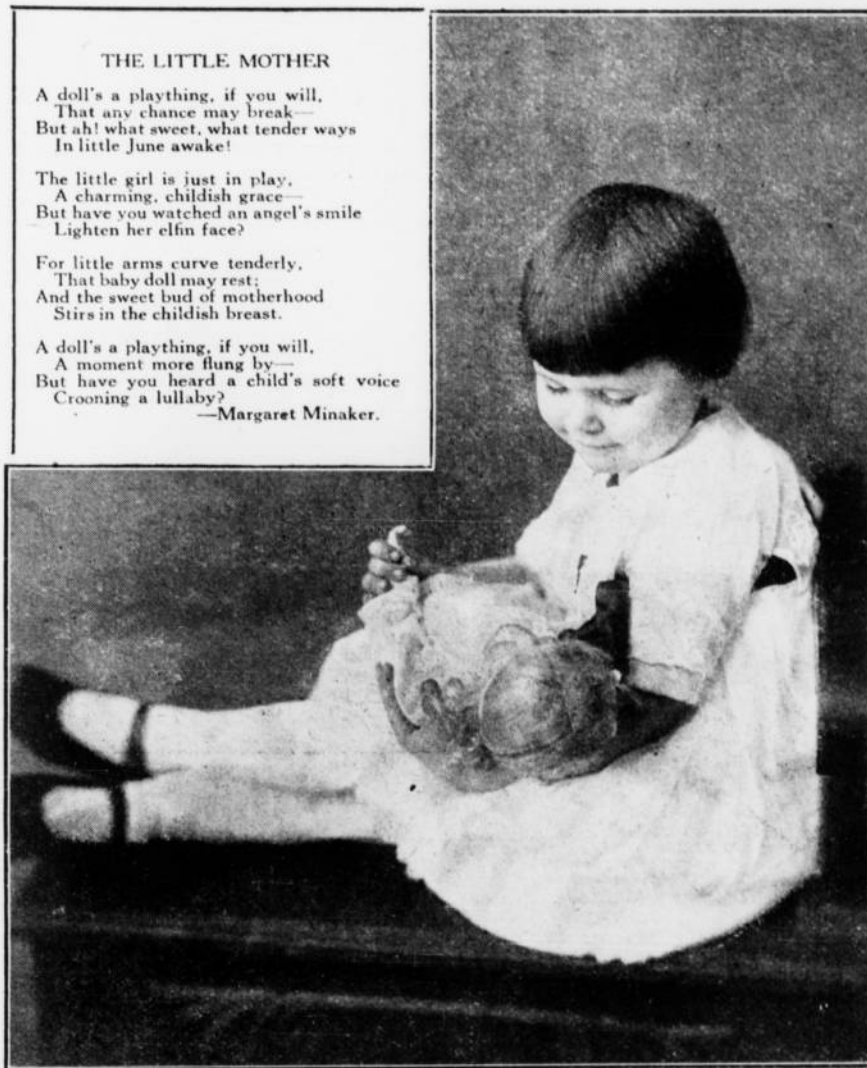
THE LITTLE MOTHER

A doll's a plaything, if you will,
That any chance may break—
But ah! what sweet, what tender ways
In little June awake!

The little girl is just in play.
A charming, childish grace—
But have you watched an angel's smile
Lighten her elfin face?

For little arms curve tenderly,
That baby doll may rest;
And the sweet bud of motherhood
Stirs in the childish breast.

A doll's a plaything, if you will,
A moment more flung by—
But have you heard a child's soft voice
Crooning a lullaby?
—Margaret Minaker.



writing in the *Englishwoman*, says that it is a curious commentary on the old argument that sex war would be the inevitable consequence of the admission of women to citizenship, that the first thing to which enfranchised women should turn their attention is the reorganization, not of a sex, or a nation, but of the world. She points out that the League of Nations is not even approached from the specifically feminist side, although there are clauses in the covenant of special interest to women. The manifesto bases itself upon the grounds of humanity.

Commenting on the need of the League she says, "Wars do not, after all, fall upon us from the stars. They are not a natural catastrophe. We can trace them back to their origins, in the movements of nations, the growth of population, the deliberate wrongs done by strength to weakness, the greed of men, their arrogance or their stupidity. There are wrongs to right for the righting of which there has been in the past no way but war; temptations to act in a moment of passion which no one has the right to deny; developments needing a statesmanlike and impartial justice, which rushed to disaster because

of peace, it is the treaty which must be brought into line with the league, not the league which must be scrapped to perpetuate the treaty. If it is not inclusive enough (and certainly it is not) it must be made inclusive, and then, at last, we shall see 'the parliament of man, the federation of the world.'"

Chiropractic Board

A private member of the legislature in Alberta this year brought in a bill asking that a board be established to have charge of chiropractic, that newly-constituted profession in the province. It was opposed by many in the legislature on the grounds that it savored of a "closed corporation." The bill provided that all persons seeking to practice chiropractic should satisfy this board, composed only of chiropractors, that they were qualified. It was thought that the board should be open. Dr. Stanley thought the board of the University of Alberta should set the examinations and that those practicing should register with the board as do those practicing other branches of healing. When the bill was put to a vote on its second reading it was defeated.

National Council Platform

The following is the platform as prepared by a special committee for the National Council of Women, and which is being presented to the affiliated societies for their discussion and consideration. Whether your club is affiliated with a local council or not, and whether or not your provincial organization is affiliated, this platform is worthy of study and should make a capital discussion for an early club meeting. The platform is not complete or final, and cannot be until after the next annual meeting of the National Council.

Women's Platform

Basis—Truth, Justice, Righteousness, Loyalty

FEDERAL

I.—Political Standards

- (a) Equal moral standards in public and private life.
- (b) Abolition of patronage.
- (c) Publication of amounts subscribed to party funds.
- (d) Open nomination of political candidates.
- (e) Political equality for men and women.
- (f) A speaking knowledge of either the English or French language, for men and women before receiving the franchise.
- (g) The naturalization of women independent of the nationality of husband.
- (h) The practice of thrift in administration of public and private affairs.

II.—Social Standards

- (a) A child welfare section in the federal department of public health.
- (b) Uniform Dominion marriage laws.
- (c) Uniform Dominion divorce laws, with no financial barrier.
- (d) Prohibition of the sale of intoxicants.
- (e) Raising the age of consent to 18 years.

III.—Industrial Standards

- (a) Equal pay for work of equal value in quantity and quality.
- (b) The basis of employment to be physical and mental fitness without regard to sex.
- (c) The principle of co-operation and profit sharing.
- (d) The principle of collective bargaining.

PROVINCIAL

I.—Political Standards

Same as in federal.

II.—Social Standards

- (a) A child welfare section in all departments of health, provincial and municipal.
- (b) Compulsory registration and cure of venereal disease.
- (c) Segregation of the feeble-minded.
- (d) Prohibition of the sale of intoxicants.
- (e) Mothers' pensions.
- (f) Equal guardianship of children.
- (g) Legal recognition of woman's share in husband's property and income during life.
- (h) Free and compulsory education in all provinces.
- (i) Physical training of boys and girls in all schools.
- (j) Medical inspection of schools, with dental clinics where possible.
- (k) Adequate salaries for school teachers.
- (l) Equality of opportunity without regard to sex in all technical training.

III.—Industrial Standards

- a, b, c and d, as in federal.
 - (e) Minimum wage.
 - (f) Eight-hour day.
- All of which is respectfully submitted,
ELIZABETH SHORTT (convenor).

Farm Women's Clubs

Mather Reports



Mrs. Roy Bere
President Mather
Branch U.F.W.M.

Ours is a new organization, not a year old until next March, and as none of our members had belonged to one elsewhere, you can understand just how new the work has been to all.

We are favored in having a plucky little woman as our president, Mrs. Roy Bere. During the nine months since organization we have held 14 regular meetings,

a garden party, a public Sunday service in memory of the boys who have fallen in Flanders, assisted the school fair by offering a prize and serving lunch, attended six regular meetings of the general association, co-operated with them in giving a free picnic as a welcome home to the returned soldiers, also two social gatherings, one of which was the occasion of a visit from Mrs. Wood and Mr. Hoey, at which there was a large attendance and all were delighted with the speakers.

We have a large, comfortable room rented as our local headquarters, and we serve lunch at our regular meetings. A very noticeable and encouraging feature of these meetings is the goodwill and comradeship among those present. We issued a program of our meetings shortly after organization, which brought forth very favorable comments from headquarters, and which appeared later in *The Grain Growers' Guide*. At present I am working on our program for next year, and will present it at our next meeting for adoption, so that I hope to have it in circulation shortly after January 1.

We have 25 active members, and an average attendance of 20.

Our treasurer's book shows that we have raised \$120, of which we have \$28 still on hand, and we have appointed three delegates from our Woman's Section to attend the provincial convention in Brandon. I am sorry I cannot be there to meet the women of like hopes and aspirations, but I attended the national conference on character education in Winnipeg, and one cannot take in everything, you know.—Mrs. Wesley Howard, secretary, Mather, W.S.G.G.A.

An Ode to a Chicken Supper

The following was written on the occasion of the famous Black Hill Chicken Supper:

The Chicken Supper

Soon to the Black Hill schoolhouse
The boys and girls will sleigh,
The weather does not trouble them,
They boost the U.F.A.

But something is a-brewing,
And they must raise the funds;
So all consult together
And keep the best of chums.

Come what will, befall what may,
(Such will deserves applause),
They're going to send a candidate
To represent their cause.

When the plans are all complete,
Oh, my! the boys are glad;
It spells a chicken supper,
And a step with "Dainty Clad."

Around the good old box-stove,
They crowd with eyes aglow;
(But, mind you never mention it,
Someone has "froze" a toe).

Small things like that don't matter.
For duty must be done;
If they pull hard the trigger
They'll fire the farmers' gun.

When the big event is over
And they take their homeward way,
They still raise sleepy voices
To boost the U.F.A.

Good times like these they're having
At some place every day,
So if you want to see some fun—
Just join the U.F.A.

—Mrs. Mary E. Fisher, Cousins, Alta.

East Hill Works with Men

A meeting for the purpose of organizing was held on January 8, 1920. Mrs. G. Wishart, the district organizer, outlined clearly the work of the Women's Section. About 40 were present, and being very enthusiastic about it, decided to organize right there, which we did in accordance with regulations. Thirteen members were enrolled and elections took place, resulting as follows: Mrs. G. Wishart, president; Mrs. J. Gilmore, vice-president; Mrs. F. W. Woodward, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. C. C. Davies, Mrs. Wm. Garrett, Mrs. G. Clarida, directors; the three women directors to work in conjunction with the three men directors: H. Casey, W. Garrett, G. Clarida.

I may add our members are a very live bunch, who will fight for women's rights, and we have a good president at the head.—Mrs. F. W. Woodward, secretary, East Hill local G.G.A.

Help Dried Areas

Just a brief report of our local as we have just recently had our annual meeting and meeting of our directors. As some of the officers were away there didn't seem to be much doing, but we have elected a new president, Mrs. C. W. Pherrin, and a new vice-president, Mrs. Jor. Hawxwelle, and two new directors, Mrs. Wm. Cole and Mrs. Harry Miller, and we expect things to brighten up again. We sent some clothing to Regina for the dried-out districts, and as one of our men members donated \$30 we helped a family in one of our locals that had the misfortune to be in a dried-out district. The ladies tied two good comforters and sent them to Regina later for the same purpose. We have elected three delegates for the convention as we have 29 paid-up members.

We all hope to have a successful year and have the same wish for all the locals wherever located, and we hope also that there won't be so many dried-

Crassen; vice-president, Mrs. Chris. Gentner; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Kinchen. A very successful meeting was held, ten members being enrolled.

Although the Orinoco W.G.G.A. is only two months old the members are already busily engaged in various activities. Sixteen bundles of clothing have been sent away for relief, and the club is taking up the study of the Farmers' Platform, that they may be prepared to make intelligent use of their franchise. They are also sending in their application for the home-nursing classes put on by the bureau of public health, and are looking forward to a busy and profitable year.—Mrs. J. P. Kinchen, sec.-treas., Limerick, W.G. G.A.

Establishes Rest Room

With a membership of 29, our club has held seven regular meetings and three board meetings, with an average attendance of 11 members. We were able to send two delegates to the convention who brought back splendid reports. Arrangements were made and Mrs. Gange and Mr. Baynton addressed a meeting on March 26. The meeting was well attended. On June 20 the G.G.A. held a plowing match. Dinner and supper were served by the Women's Section. A flower and vegetable display was held in August. Quite a number competed. Our plan is to make this exhibition more elaborate.

Our main work was to secure a rest room. We purchased a building, which is free from debt and conspicuously situated on Main Street. We have now got it fully equipped to serve teas on Saturdays.—Mrs. A. H. Hennings, vice-president, Star City, W.G.G.A.

Altorda Downs Obstacles

I can assure you that our year was started with good interest and spirit, but this being the third year of drought, has rather made it up-hill work for all concerned. However, we are living in

affect the women of today.—Mrs. W. R. Tufford, secretary, Altorda, U.F.W.A.

Camrose Has Unique Contest

The Camrose U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. gave a social for the benefit of those in need in southern Alberta. There was a large attendance and the following program was rendered: Opening address, Wm. Roose; monologue, Mrs. Steenburg; solo, W. Turnbull; recitation, J. Black; recitation, Russell Roose; recitation, George Roth; recitation, Wilma Harber; play from Pumpkin Ridge.

The farmers from the Sifton district deserve special mention in connection with the program. The play was especially good and enjoyed by everyone. A marshmallow contest proved quite amusing. Two prize cakes for this contest were donated by Mrs. E. Roose and Mrs. A. Nordstrom, containing such articles as a thimble, a button and a coin, and the cakes were cut and sold at ten cents per cut, bringing a total of \$3.00. Those holding lucky or unlucky emblems had fortunes told by Mrs. Langston, who very ably represented "Gipsy Queen," causing much laughter. The U.F.W. served lunch. A cash collection was taken amounting to \$52.55. There was also a large assortment of clothing donated which is being packed and shipped by the U.F.W.A.—Mrs. A. A. Nordstrom, Camrose, U.F.W.A.

Sharrow Reports

At a meeting held in September, we decided to have a bazaar, the proceeds to be used for a Christmas tree for the children of members. We gave each member 25 cents to buy material to make something for the bazaar, and we all agreed to give something extra. It was wonderful what some members accomplished with 25 cents worth of goods—table centres, aprons, caps, etc. We realized \$26.80 from the bazaar with which we bought toys and candy.

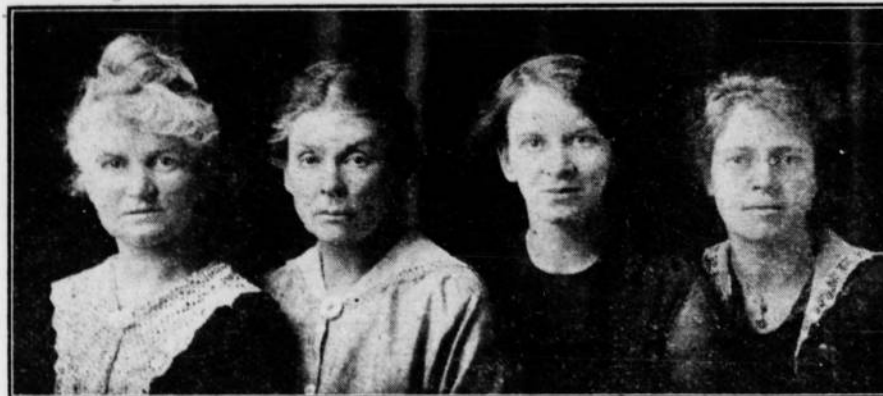
On December 22 we had our Christmas tree. Fathers, mothers and children assembled at one of our member's home. When games had been played and supper partaken of, in the darkness the tree was revealed, all alight with many candles and Santa Claus came in at the door. All eyes were wide open with amazement, and when Santa called out the names even the little tots were not afraid to come and get their presents. We gave each child a suitable present, candy and an orange, and we all think that our Christmas tree was a great success. Dancing followed, and we ended our evening with a hearty vote of thanks to the host and hostess for so kindly putting their house at our disposal, and sang *For They are Jolly Good Fellows*.—Mrs. T. P. R. Brown, secretary, Sharrow, U.F.W.A.

Club Briefs

With the help of the community the Veteran U.F.W.A. welcomed home their returned soldiers at a banquet and concert in the Town Hall, on Friday evening. Despite the storm and cold a fine crowd gathered and a delightful evening was enjoyed by all. After a sumptuous repast a short toast list was honored, W. W. Wilson, M.P.P., being toast-master. Our minister, Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, spoke to "Our Boys Who Came Back" and "One of the Boys" replied. Other toasts were given to Our King, Canada, Alberta and Our Town. A high-class concert followed, each item being excellent.—Mrs. F. M. Cook, Veteran.

Miss A. M. Archibald, provincial secretary, U.F.W.A.—Dear Madam: Enclosed please find receipt to the amount of \$5.50, being a donation received through you from the Consort U.F.W.A., as a contribution towards the France's Day Fund. Please accept our very hearty thanks for this, which we would ask you to convey to the Consort branch of the U.F.W.A. Faithfully yours, A. T. Pearce, hon. sec., Calgary local branch.

The practical Langford local is discussing such subjects as *How to Reduce the High Cost of Living* and *Ways to Make Housework Easier*.—Mrs. Pearl C. Anderson, secretary.



Executive for 1920 of United Farm Women of Alberta.

From left to right: Mrs. K. Maguire, first vice-president; Mrs. M. E. Sears, president; Mrs. R. B. Gunn, second vice-president; Miss Anna Archibald, secretary.

out districts another year. We had just enough in this locality to give us a slight idea of what it would be like.—Mrs. Jas. Gifford, sec.-treas., W.S.G. G.A., Glenside local.

New Officers at Eildon

The annual meeting of the Eildon W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Baker, but owing to very bad weather there was not such a large attendance as was hoped for. The following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. E. A. Grout; vice-president, Mrs. P. D. Renand; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Baker; directors: Mrs. Ozanne, Mrs. Illingworth and Mrs. Geo. Tudge. A letter was read from Mrs. Geo. Coutts, tendering her resignation, which was accepted with regret. Mrs. Renand invited us to hold our next meeting at her home on March 11, when the topic for discussion will be *The Rearing of Infants*.—Mrs. A. M. Baker, secretary, Eildon, W.G.G.A.

A Healthy Infant

The Orinoco local women Grain Growers met at the home of Mrs. Chris. Gentner, early in January. As this was the annual meeting the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. W.

hopes of better prospects for 1920, which will mean a bigger and better work for the U.F.W.A.

At our annual meeting the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. U. Wink; vice-president, Mrs. R. Baldwin; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Tufford; directors: Mrs. L. Mitzel and Mrs. Chas. Henderson.

After the election of officers, a financial report was read by the secretary, showing the receipts for the year to be \$250.95, and the expenditures \$223.60, leaving a balance of \$27.35 on hand. Considering the year, it is with a feeling of encouragement that we look back over the year's work, and commence the year 1920, realizing how much more we may do in normal times.

We have a membership of 20, and since September have held our meetings jointly with the U.F.A., taking the form of social evenings, consisting of community singing, discussions and debates, after which coffee, cake and sandwiches were served. In this way, very pleasant and profitable evenings have been spent together; but we are commencing again in February to hold our meetings separately from the U.F.A. This year we hope to make our local more of a success than ever, by studying a few of the many questions that

Health Department's Report

Summary of Year's Work in Manitoba as Presented to the
Legislature

SOME days ago Hon. Dr. J. W. Armstrong, provincial secretary for Manitoba, under whose department is the board of health, gave an interesting report of the year's work in the department of health. A summary of the report is here given:

The board of health has made a very satisfactory year, and made a substantial advance towards the accomplishment of their ultimate purpose of supplying the people of the province with all the advantages that the application of modern knowledge of prevention of disease can furnish. The sentiment in favor of this work is now unanimous, as far as we know said the minister. Less than four years ago, Miss McGillivray was engaged as the first health nurse, and three others were added the same year. I was able to report the engagement of 16 last year, while at this date the staff consists of 36. All nurses are now specially trained either before they come into the services or afterwards by instructions from our senior nurses, who, through study and experience, are now health specialists.

Twenty-one municipalities were added in 1919 to the territory assigned to the staff of nurses, and now about one-half of the province is occupied, and although there is a large area yet to be covered, it is in the more sparsely settled parts of the province, and we hope to have this territory established into nursing districts within two years at the longest. It is estimated that a staff of 60 nurses will be sufficient to meet the requirements in the rural districts in a fairly efficient manner.

Child Welfare Work

The child welfare station is in the centre of population, where children are brought by the mothers for personal attention, and where the mothers are instructed in fundamental principles in the care of children and the cause and prevention of the preventable diseases that have in the past accounted for such a large number of infant lives annually in all countries, and gave rise to the statement that the most dangerous occupation on earth is "being a baby." That phrase is fast becoming obsolete in Manitoba, and if the expectations to bring all our population under the influence of the health nurses are soon realized, it will no longer be quoted with any significance. Only three of these welfare stations are yet in operation. Over 700 children were passed through the hands of the nurses at these points, each one of whom received a personal examination and a duplicate record made of its condition on a card for the purpose, with any defect or deficiency specially noted, giving an opportunity to follow the children who are in need of treatment and make a record of the results produced.

In the localities too sparsely settled for welfare stations—and most of the province is in that condition yet—the mothers and children assemble in small groups in the homes, where demonstrations are made and instructions given in everything that will benefit the little folks. Hygiene and sanitation are impressed on all occasions.

Work In Schools

The school work is among the most satisfactory of the duties of the nurses. It is now an established practice of the board and a fixed and permanent institution without which no school can

reach its maximum of efficiency. This work has been progressing now for a sufficient length of time to produce results, and they are most encouraging: 13,373 children were examined for the first time; 11,251 received a second examination; 8,039 of these were found defective. First aid and any other treatment that the nurses were able to administer were given to 5,022 of them; 1,500 received medical treatment as the result of recommendations by the nurses to the parents of the children. It is recorded, too, that the surroundings and conditions of the buildings in 50 schools were changed to improve the sanitation on the recommendations of the nurses.

The greatest health problem in this province today, as it is in all countries, is the prevention of tuberculosis, and the care of the patients affected with this disease. The Ninette sanatorium is doing all that an institution of this kind can do for those admitted there for treatment. A partial grasp of the importance of this question may be gathered from the magnitude of the institution that had a salary list for employees alone of \$72,000 in 1919 without having much effect on the death rate from this cause. Last year the death rate reached 487.

Venereal disease, that old and secret menace to society, has been brought fairly well under control through the application of the new regulations adopted a few months ago, and the establishment of a free clinic for treatment in Winnipeg. Every person affected in this way seeks treatment somewhere and our regulations require them to consult a physician or apply to this clinic, through either of which the patient is followed until a cure is effected. The results are much beyond all calculations. Nine hundred and eighteen patients have already been treated and the clinic has only been in operation for 14 months, and practically all have or will be cured.

Slaughter Houses Sanitary

It was ascertained in 1917, after a careful inspection of a number of slaughter-houses, that the sources of meat supply in some instances were the cause of disease, and to remove this danger altogether, regulations requiring the slaughter of animals for meat purposes to be performed under sanitary conditions were adopted and went into effect. Although this reform called for some trouble and expense, the butchers, with few exceptions, readily accepted the regulations, and upwards of 200 slaughter-houses have either been built or remodelled since that time, and made such that clean meat is supplied from every one of them.

I have now only to add, said the minister, that the Municipal Hospital Act, passed at the last session of the legislature, under which the people of any district can form themselves into a "hospital district" and levy on the property it contains for building, equipping and maintaining the institution, has proved to be a practical measure. Eight districts have already been formed, and there is an intimation that three or four more will make application to do so in the near future. It is expected building will start as soon as the season opens, and we will see the beginning of a chain of hospitals that will eventually bring this blessing and convenience within the reach of all citizens of the province, excepting perhaps, the extremely remote areas.

FRESH MILK MADE SAFE

by Sealing---and Sterilizing

IT is sweet, pure, rich milk to start with—"whole" milk.

We collect it daily—where it is produced—in the heart of Ontario's best dairy counties.

Then, while it is still fresh, it goes through our spotless condenseries, is sealed in bright new containers, and is sterilized.

Could milk be delivered to you in more perfect condition?

You can keep a supply on your pantry shelves—and use it at your convenience.

Open a can of Carnation Milk, dilute it as desired and you have fresh, rich milk, for your table, for the children to drink, for cooking, for baby's bottle.

For, Carnation Milk is not artificially sweetened.

Use it as you would fresh milk—for every household need.

Part of the water has been evaporated from it. Carnation Milk is so rich that it takes the place of cream, for coffee and tea, for cereals and fruit.

Carnation Milk serves your every need for milk and cream.

Your Grocer is the Carnation Milkman. Phone him for several cans or a case of 48 talls.

Carnation Milk is richer than milk ordinarily used for cooking. It should be diluted. It adds a new flavor—saves butter. Learn how to make many new additions to your menus, in the Carnation Book of 100 tested Recipes. Write for copy.

Use Carnation Milk for

Cereals
Coffee
Tea
Pudding
Sauces
Gravies
Creamed
Vegetables
—all milk
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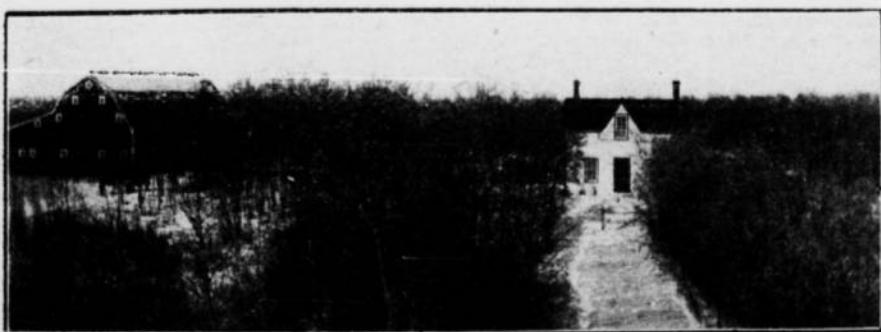
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The Cake Box

WHAT a magical word cake is!—especially to the younger members of the family. One result of this liking for sweet things is that the women of Canada are, as a rule, excellent cake-makers. How many of them realize that there are only two main classes of cake? In the first class are butter cakes, which contain butter or butter substitute, as the name implies. Baking powder or baking soda are generally used as the leavening agent. In the second class are sponge cakes, which contain no shortening, relying solely upon the eggs to make the cake light. Some recipes for potato flour sponge cake call for baking powder, but as a rule it is not used for raising sponge cakes.

In the making of any kind of cake, the best ingredients should be used. That does not say, however, that only the most expensive ingredients must be employed. Few home-makers today use butter for cake making, as such substitutes as crisco, oleomargarine and other fats are known to be satisfactory for baking. If the sugar is not of a fine grade, it should be crushed with a rolling pin and sifted, or the cake will have a coarse grain. Brown sugar is a good substitute for white sugar, but it has not the same sweetening powers. Best results are obtained from using pastry flour for making cakes, as it contains a larger proportion of starch than bread flour—a lighter and a more tender cake results. Eggs preserved in water-glass are very satisfactory for cooking. Care should be taken to break each one separately into a saucer so that there may be no loss if a stale egg should chance to be found.

The necessity for accurate measurements cannot be over-emphasized. Many women wonder why their cooking is perfect one day and is not so good the next time. One of the chief reasons for this is that they do not use exactly the same amount of each ingredient every time a recipe is used. All measurements given in these recipes are level. The flour should always be sifted before measuring, owing to the tendency that flour has to packing. Before commencing to make a cake, it is well to see that the fire is in good condition so that the oven will be the right temperature when the mixture is ready for baking.

It is also a good plan to grease the pans before commencing to mix the cake, in order that no time may be lost. Melted clarified drippings or any other butter substitutes can be used for the purpose. A small brush, kept for greasing alone, makes this step more simple. When the sides and the bottom of the pan are coated with fat, the pan may be dredged with a small amount of flour. All superfluous flour should be shaken off by inverting the pan. This leaves a thin coating, which sticks to the tin, giving the cake a smooth under-surface, which is especially desirable if the cake is to be inverted for frosting. If the pans are to be lined, a good grade of manilla paper should be used which should be well greased. In filling a cake tin, the mixture should come well to the corners and sides, leaving a slight depression in the centre. When baked, the cake will be flat on top. The pans should be filled two-thirds full, if the cake is expected to rise to the top.

The baking of a cake is as important as the mixing. Many a well-mixed cake has been spoiled after being put into the oven. The time for baking and the temperature of the oven depend upon the kind of cake and upon its size. Layer cakes take from twenty-five to thirty minutes in a quick oven. Loaf cakes require from forty to fifty minutes in a moderate oven. Fruit cakes, which need a long slow cooking take from three to four hours to bake. Sponge cakes require from thirty to fifty minutes in a very moderate oven. Cookies and drop cakes, which are very popular in most homes, take from twenty to twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

Whatever kind of cake is being made, the time should be divided into quarters. During the first quarter, the mixture should commence rising. This should continue during the second quarter, and the mixture should commence to brown. In the next division of time browning should be continued. The baking ought to be finished in the last quarter when the cake will shrink from the sides of the pans.

If the oven is too slow the mixture may rise over the sides of the pan resulting in a very coarse texture. Too much heat

is also undesirable, as a crust forms on top which cracks as the rising continues. This gives an untidy appearance to the cake. Cracking is also caused by too much flour being added to the cake mixture.

Cakes should be removed from the pans as soon as they are taken from the oven by inverting them on a wire cake cooler. If they are left in the tins the steam is unable to escape, which will tend to make the cake soggy.

Standard Cake

1/2 cup butter	2 cups flour
1 cup sugar	4 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs	1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon flavoring extract	

Cream the butter and add the sugar gradually. Add the eggs beaten until very light and foamy. Sift flour and baking powder together, adding these dry ingredients alternately with the milk to the first mixture; add the flavoring. Pour into a greased pan. Bake 35 to 40 minutes in a moderate oven.

The yolks and whites of the eggs may be separated, the yolks being added to the sugar and butter, and the whites being beaten stiff and folded in last of all. A finer texture may be secured in this way. This recipe is used as a foundation recipe for a variety of cakes.

Chocolate Cake

Melt two squares chocolate over hot water, and add to the mixture when flavoring is added. Beat until the chocolate is thoroughly combined.

Nut Cake

Add 1/2 cup walnuts or almonds finely chopped.

Fruit Cake

Add 1/4 cup citron and 1/2 cup raisins finely chopped. This makes a very inexpensive family cake.

Spice Cake

Add 1/2 teaspoon cloves, 1/2 teaspoon allspice and 1 teaspoon cinnamon to flour before sifting. Omit the flavoring.

Date and Raisin Cake

1 cup dates	2 eggs
1 cup raisins	2 cups flour
1 cup boiling water	1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 cup butter substitute	1 teaspoon baking soda
1 cup sugar	

Chop the dates and raisins finely. Pour the boiling water over the fruit and let it stand until cool. Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Cream the butter substitute and the sugar together. Beat the eggs until light and add to butter and sugar. Add the dry ingredients and the fruit and water alternately. Bake in a moderate oven 45 to 50 minutes.

Cream Almond Cake

1/2 cup butter substitute	1/2 cup milk
1 cup sugar	Whites of 4 eggs
2 cups flour	1/2 teaspoon almond flavoring
3 teaspoons baking powder	

Cream the sugar and fat. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, and add them alternately with the milk to the first mixture. The whites should be beaten stiff and folded in at the last.

Golden Cake

1/4 cup fat	3/4 cup flour
1/2 cup sugar	1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
Yolks 5 eggs	1 teaspoon flavoring
1/4 cup milk	

Cream sugar and fat. Beat yolks thoroughly and add to the mixture. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, and add them alternately with the milk. Beat the mixture well.

Sponge Cake

Yolks 6 eggs	Grated rind 1/2 lemon
1 cup sugar	Whites 6 eggs
1 tablespoon lemon juice	1 cup flour
	1/4 teaspoon flour

Beat yolks with dover beater until thick and lemon colored; add sugar gradually and continue beating, using egg beater. Add lemon juice and rind and whites of eggs beaten stiff. Fold whites in carefully, so as not to break the air bubbles. Fold in flour mixed and sifted with salt. Bake one hour in a slow oven in an angel cake pan or a deep narrow pan dipped first in cold water.

Angel Cake

Whites 8 eggs	1/4 cup flour
1 teaspoon cream of tartar	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar	1/4 teaspoon vanilla

Beat whites of eggs until stiff and dry, add sugar gradually and continue beating. Beat whites of eggs until frothy. Add cream of tartar and beat until stiff. Then add the sugar gradually, continuing beating. Fold in the flour mixed with salt and sifted four times. Add vanilla. Bake 45 to 50 minutes in an unbuttered

angel cake pan. After the cake has risen and when it has begun to brown, cover with a buttered paper.

Sunshine Cake

Whites 10 eggs 1 teaspoon lemon
1 1/2 cups powdered sugar extract
Yolks 6 eggs 1 teaspoon cream of
1 cup flour tartar

Beat yolks of eggs until thick and lemon colored with dover beater and add extract. Add yolks to first mixture. Cut and fold in flour mixed and sifted with cream of tartar. Bake 50 minutes in a moderate oven in an angel cake pan.

Oat Raisin Cakes

1 cup butter substitute 2 cups flour
1 cup brown sugar 2 1/4 cups rolled oats
2 eggs 1 teaspoon soda
1/4 cup milk 1 cup raisins

Cream the sugar and shortening together. Beat the eggs until light and add to the mixture. Sift together the flour and soda and mix well with the rolled oats. Add these dry ingredients to the first mixture alternately with the milk. Add the raisins at the last.

Drop the mixture by teaspoons on to a greased tin and bake in a moderate oven.

Chocolate Drop Cakes

1 square chocolate 2 cups flour
2 tablespoons sugar 2 teaspoons baking
2 tablespoons boiling powder
water 1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup shortening 1/2 cup chopped nuts
1 cup sugar 1 cup raisins
2 eggs

Melt the chocolate over hot water, add the sugar and boiling water. Stir until smooth. While chocolate is melting cream the sugar and shortening. Combine the two mixtures. Add the well-beaten eggs. Then add the mixed and sifted dry ingredients, the nuts and the fruit. Drop the mixture from a teaspoon on a buttered baking sheet one inch apart. Bake in a moderate oven.

CAKE FILLINGS AND FROSTINGS

Cream Filling

7/8 cup sugar 2 eggs
1-3 cup flour 2 cups scalded milk
1-8 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Beat the eggs slightly and add to the dry materials. Add gradually the scalded milk, stirring all the time. Cook fifteen minutes in the double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Afterwards the mixture should be stirred occasionally. Cool and flavor.

Chocolate Filling

Melt 1 1/4 squares unsweetened chocolate over hot water and add to Cream Filling. One cup of sugar should be used in place of 7-8 of a cup.

Coffee Filling

In making cream filling, scald with the milk two tablespoons ground coffee. This should be strained through two layers of cheesecloth laid in a wire strainer.

In these days of sugar shortage, home-makers are omitting icings as far as possible. High days and holidays in many families are the only times a frosting is seen. People are gradually coming to realize that they can appreciate the real flavor of the cake if the icing is omitted. This is one of the ways of battling the high cost of living.

However, some recipes for frostings are given here for use when some special occasion arises.

Plain Frosting

2 tablespoons boiling water or 2 tablespoons cream or 2 tablespoons fruit juice
Icing sugar (sifted) Flavoring

Add the sugar gradually to the liquid until it is thick enough to spread. Flavor.

White Mountain Cream

1 cup sugar 1/2 teaspoon vanilla or
1-3 cup cold water 1/2 teaspoon lemon
White of 1 egg juice

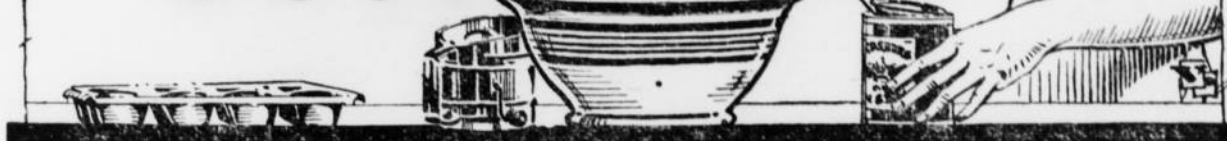
Put sugar and water into a sauce pan and stir over the fire until all the sugar is dissolved. After the syrup commences to boil do not stir it. Boil until a soft ball will form in cold water or until the syrup will thread when dropped from the tip of the spoon. Pour the syrup gradually on to the beaten white of egg, beating constantly until of a right consistency to spread; add flavoring. If the mixture is not beaten enough, the icing will run. If it is beaten too long it will not be smooth.

Maple Sugar Frosting

1 lb. soft maple sugar 1/2 cup boiling water
Whites of 2 eggs

Break the sugar into small pieces, put into a sauce-pan with the boiling water, and stir occasionally until the sugar is dissolved. Boil without stirring until the syrup will thread when dropped from the tip of a spoon. Pour syrup gradually on to the beaten whites, beating constantly until the mixture is of the right consistency to spread.

It does lower my baking costs.



THE first time I used Corn Syrup (CROWN BRAND) in baking, it was frankly out of curiosity and, of course, in the hope of saving sugar money. The use of CROWN BRAND Syrup in cake-making reduces waste by adding to the keeping qualities. My muffins, sponge cakes and other bake things have a wonderfully fresh flavor that you notice at once. They don't dry up as rapidly, don't crack or get stale so fast—the last slice is as palatable as the first, just as moist and digestible.

CROWN BRAND Syrup as a cake sweetener is economical because it is so reasonably priced in the first place.

It does lower my cost of baking!

And this is merely one of the pleasant surprises I am getting every day, since I discovered "the great sweetener."—*Aunt Mary*

If you have not yet discovered "the great sweetener," if you have used CROWN BRAND Syrup only as a spread for daily bread or to sweeten girdle cakes or hot breads, try it now for baking.

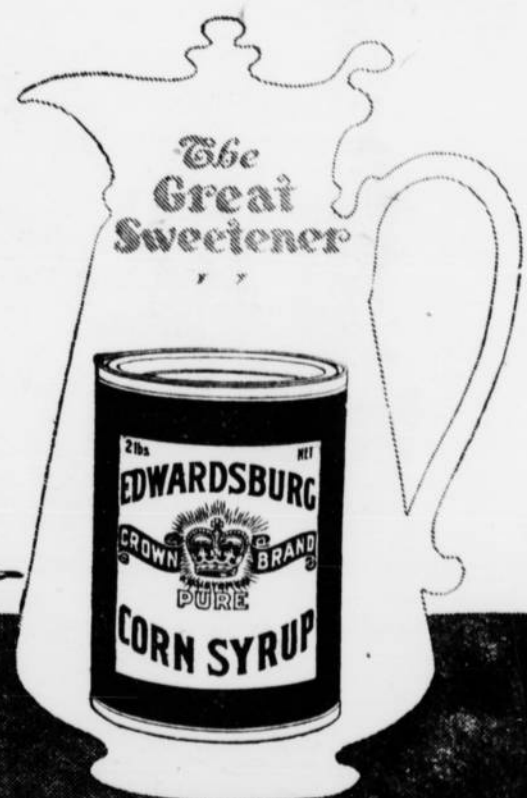
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THE DOODADS CAPTURE THE WUNX They Visit Jack Frost

FROM THE CASTLE OF SANTA THE DOODADS FARED FORTH
AND RODE SWIFTLY INTO THE GREAT FROZEN NORTH
WITH SANTA'S BEST REINDEER PULLING THEIR SLED
OVER THE NORTHLAND'S WHITE SNOW THEY SPED
TILL THEY CAME TO THE QUEEREST HOUSE IN CREATION
IT WAS MADE OF CLEAR SPARKLING ICE FROM ROOF TO FOUNDATION
ICE FOR THE WINDOWS, ICE FOR THE DOORS
ICE FOR THE CEILINGS AND ICE FOR THE FLOORS
ICE FOR THE ROOF AND ICE FOR THE WALLS
ICE TABLES ICE CHAIRS AND ALL THROUGH THE HALLS



HUNG MIRRORS OF ICE AND AS THEIR CARAVAN
HALTED, FROM THIS HOUSE CAME A SPRY LITTLE MAN.
HIS EYES WERE AS SHARP AND AS BRIGHT AS A PIN
AND A BEARD OF SHORT ICICLES GREW ON HIS CHIN.
HIS MITTENS AND CAP AND ALL OF HIS CLOTHES
WERE MADE OUT OF SNOW AND INSTEAD OF A NOSE
A BIG LUMP OF ICE WAS STUCK ON HIS FACE
AND HAD FROZEN QUITE SOLIDLY ONTO ITS PLACE.
THE DOODADS FELT SURE THAT THIS QUEER-LOOKING ELF
COULD BE NO ONE ON EARTH BUT JACK FROST HIMSELF.
AND JACK FROST IT WAS, HE WHO WITH FINGERS SO LIGHT
PUTS THE CURLIMICUES ON THE WINDOWS AT NIGHT.
WHEN HE'D GREETED THE DOODADS OLD JACK FROST TOLD
WHY IT WAS THAT HE LIVED IN THIS COUNTRY SO COLD.
"THE FACT IS," HE SAID, "I'M MADE ENTIRELY OF ICE
AND IN A WARM SUNNY CLIME I WOULD MELT IN A TRICE.
SO THE NORTH WIND AND I ALWAYS GO SOUTH TOGETHER
AND I ONLY LEAVE HOME IN THE COLDEST OF WEATHER
AND SHOULD IT TURN WARM BACK HOME I COME PELTING
AND HURRYING ON MORE ADVENTURES TO FIND
FOR THE ONE THING ON EARTH I'M AFRAID OF IS MELTING.
SO ALL THROUGH THE SUMMER AT HOME HERE I SIT.
'TIS A RATHER MONOTONOUS LIFE I'LL ADMIT,
BUT WHEN I FEEL LONELY I RUN ACROSS TO THE PALACE
OF THE DWARF WHO TAKES CARE OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.
AND TOGETHER WE HAVE GREAT TIMES, FOR YOU SEE,
HE TOO IS AN ICE MAN AND LIVES JUST LIKE ME.
HE THEN TOLD THE DOODADS THE VERY BEST WAY
TO THE LAIR OF THE WUNX AND BADE THEM GOOD-DAY,
THEY SOON LEFT JACK FROST AND HIS HOUSE FAR BEHIND.

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Have great fun typing letters, etc., on this machine.

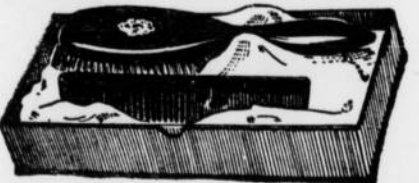
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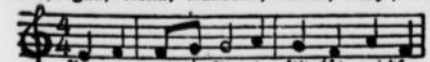


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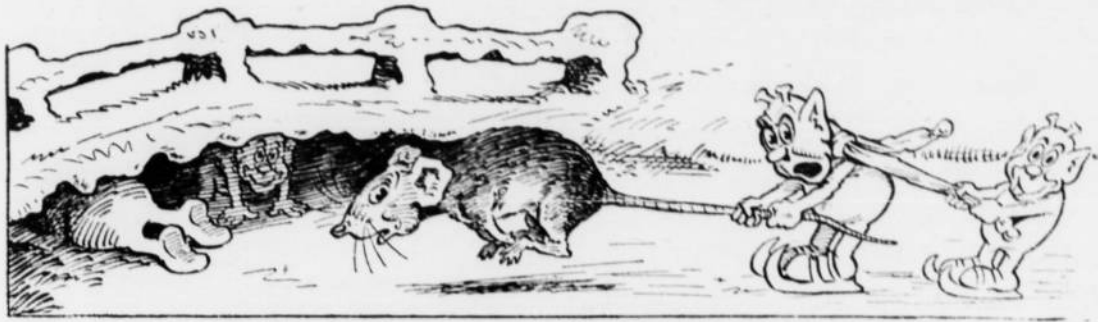
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Hurry! ---Hurry!! What's the Rush?

Why, don't you know? These Doo Dads are all excited and anxious to be in time to hear Doc. Sawbones give out who the winners were in the picture-coloring contest for February. They are not taking any chances on being late. See how fast the mouse is travelling and how the Doo Dads are hanging on for dear life. Hope they are in time, don't you.

Doc. Sawbones Gives Out 395 Prizes For Boys and Girls



FIRST PRIZE

Gina C. Bakken, Throne, Alta., \$5.00

SECOND PRIZE

Frank M. Lithander, Erickson, Man., \$3.00

THIRD PRIZE

Ralph Garr, Belle Plaine, Sask., \$2.00

Yes, it was a busy day for Doc. presenting those hundreds of prizes. But he enjoys doing that sort of thing. The Doc. always likes to remember the boys and girls who try so hard to send him carefully-colored pictures in the contest. The only thing he is sorry for is that he can't give every one the First Prize.

Three Dozen Chances to Win

Don't forget that there are 36 Cash Prizes given out by Doc. during the year. That gives you a pretty good chance to win some money for yourself if you are really in earnest and try hard. You know what the contest is of course—with every Doo Dad Book sent out we enclose a big Doo Dad picture extra, and the boys and girls are to color this in the way they think nicest and send it to Doc. Sawbones. He gets Mr. Dale to tell him which is the best colored picture and Doc. gives a five dollar prize for it. Then he picks out the next best and Doc. gives a three dollar prize for it, and for the third best picture he gives a two dollar prize. Mr. Dale then goes

through all the rest and picks out the ones that are neat and carefully done and Doc. gives each of them a beautiful Certificate of Merit.

You Want That Doo Dad Book

Of course you do! And in a mighty big hurry too. You just know that you can color that Doo Dad picture better than any other boy or girl. That's the way to think, yes and act that way too—fill in your name and address on the coupon.

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My name is.....

My P.O. is..... Prov.....

I am.....years old. Boy or Girl.....

Parliamentary News

Continued from Page 3

by the newspapers that supported Hon. Arthur Meighen's claim for leadership when it was announced in December last that Sir Robert Borden had definitely retired from public life. The Meighen men were quite candid in expressing the view that Sir Thomas, by his retirement, had lost his right to preferment, but in the House this week Sir Thomas not only gave the government forces a slogan but suggested a new name for the Unionist group. His proposal was that Sir Robert Borden should return to Canada, organize a national Liberal-Conservative party to stand by the principle of high protection and things as they are. He predicted that the old Conservative party with present and new Liberal adherents, presumably Liberals, who are believers in a high tariff—would be numerically strong enough to sweep the country. Sir Thomas created the impression that should Sir Robert Borden not be

willing to retain the leadership, he might be counted to assume generalship of the protectionist forces. Quite naturally, of course, the ex-finance minister defends protection and condemned the formation of third parties. He was pleased to think that no good could result from the Farmers' Movement. He declared his failure to impose income taxes earlier in the war and likewise his refusal to make war bonds taxable, and preached all the old-fashioned Conservative doctrines.

A strong speech in support of the proposal to have an election was made by Ernest Lapointe, of Quebec East, who maintained that an appeal to the people could alone cure the present abnormal political situation under which cabinet representation is confined almost entirely to that part of the Dominion lying between Montreal and the Pacific.

J. H. Maharg, of Maple Creek, dealt

forcefully with Hon. Arthur Meighen's claim that the Farmers' Movement is entirely a class movement and characterized Sir Thomas White's effort as "the voice of the big interests."

Canada and Her Navy

Viscount Jellicoe's recommendations on Canadian naval affairs, tabled in the Commons this week, have been received with a considerable degree of satisfaction by those who have stood for a Canadian navy. On the part of some such advocates there will, doubtless, be a disposition to adopt an "I told you so" attitude. But it must be remembered that much water has run under the bridge since the famous naval bill fight in the Commons in 1912, when the Borden government's contribution policy was put through after the introduction of closure rules only, to be subsequently killed by the Senate. The world war and its demonstration of the need of adequate coastal defence against enemy submarines has materially altered the situation, as has also the removal of the German menace to British naval supremacy in the North

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Sea. Decision on the part of Canada to co-operate in the general needs of the Empire, the report says, would call for the construction of a fleet unit, but should the defence of the Canadian coast line and the protection of trade routes be the object in view a smaller fleet consisting of three light cruisers, a flotilla leader, 12 torpedo craft and eight submarines is suggested. Four different plans ranging in annual cost from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000 are suggested. Admiral Jellicoe further suggests that the Canadian navy should be under the control of a minister of naval affairs with whom would be associated a naval board, including in its personnel a number of civilians. He advises that the navy should be kept free from politics. There has been no announcement by the government as to the plan it is proposed to adopt but it is likely that in view of the financial situation and the probability that the world has had enough of war and destruction for a time, that the beginning of the Canadian navy will be on modest lines and that the original ships will be presented to the government by the British Admiralty, which has more fighting craft than it knows what to do with just now. Construction of Canadian ships in Canadian yards will be a later development.

New Franchise Act

The Dominion Franchise Act introduced in the Commons on Thursday by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, does not give promise of being very controversial although objection may be taken by the opposition to some of its features. The bill is pretty much along the lines of the by-elections act adopted by parliament at the regular 1919 session. It makes provision for the adoption of provincial lists when they are not more than one year old, such lists to be brought up to date by the process of registration and enumeration in urban and rural constituencies respectively. The features of the War Time Elections Act which disfranchised thousands of naturalized Canadians has been withdrawn thereby removing what would have proven to be a big bone of contention had such provisions been retained in the present bill. It is recognized that a Dominion Franchise Act is necessary because the present act does not provide for the enrollment of the names of women in provinces such as Quebec where they do not vote in the provincial elections. In such provinces as a consequence, the work of registration and enumeration will be much heavier than in the provinces where the women are on the lists. Provincial lists not more than one year old may be utilized in Dominion contests without additions being made thereto. The disfranchisement features of the bill are confined to the provision that no one is to have the right to vote by reason of marriage. This will prevent the unnaturalized wife, son, or daughter of a naturalized Canadian from voting. They must secure personal naturalization before they can vote.

Apart from this restriction the new Franchise Act gives the vote to all British citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age who have been not less than a year in Canada and two months in a particular constituency. The clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the government official who in the past has had charge of all matters pertaining to elections is replaced by a chief electoral officer and provision is made for the holding of advance polls for the accommodation of railway men and others whose duties would call them away from home on election day. The bill provides a uniform system of lists throughout the Dominion and as it recognizes the provincial franchise as its basic principle is not likely to be seriously opposed by the opposition. Another bill introduced this afternoon by Hon. Arthur Meighen makes the securing of the franchise much more accessible to the Indian population of the Dominion.

Winnipeg Piano Co. Ltd. New Style Six Cecilian Piano. NORDHEIMER PIANOS. DOHERTY. MUSIC A NECESSITY. BELL PIANOS. HEINTZMAN. MANITOBA FREE PRESS NOV. 1919.

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"It affords me much pleasure to thank you for the satisfaction of dealing with the Winnipeg Piano Co., and the pleasure we enjoy with your piano and Edison Phonograph. It will be a pleasure to me to recommend the Winnipeg Piano Co. to any of my friends and neighbors."

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This brief letter from a satisfied customer speaks volumes for our system of selling pianos by mail. No other piano house in Western Canada has the wide list of makes from which you may make your selection—pianos at every price—of every style and design—and on terms of payment to suit everyone. Our enormous output and consequent low overhead expense enables you to effect real savings on your piano purchase.

A Satisfactory Service

Immediately on receipt of an inquiry we forward you a large envelope full of beautifully illustrated folders and booklets giving all possible information regarding the ninety different styles of pianos we have for your consideration. In the quiet of your own home you may look these over, ascertain from the minute descriptions and illustrations just which one suits you best. We will ship any piano to you on receipt of a cash payment as small as \$60, the balance you may pay off in monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or fall payments, whichever suits you best.

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HORSES

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES! A. LAZZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three year-old Clydes, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.6107 and E. 5499. Laysell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, GENERAL KITCHENER (19445) bay, white face and hind legs; rising six. By imported Wyomo by Harvester and out of a Baron's Pride dam. Has stood for three years in one district. Proven sire, sound; enrolled for 1920. J. G. McConnell, Hamiota, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, 30 months, dark grey, extra good individual. Will make ton horse. \$800. One pair registered brown Percheron mares, rising four, have good bone and size. Money-makers at \$700. D. L. Loree, Nanton, Alta. 9-3

FOR SALE—IMPORTED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, 10 years old, weight 2,000 pounds; sound, gentle and good stock getter. Terms to responsible parties. Write Wm. A. Fifield, Abbey, Sask.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD WORK HORSES, Clydesdale stallion, No. 15952, Baron's Pride breeding, schedule A, rising seven. Well broke to harness. Graham & Wilkinson, Kaleida, Man.

WANTED TO HIRE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, weight 1,800 to 2,000. Must be in class A. Government inspection. Write Gilpin Horse Breeders' Club. W. H. Empey, sec. Viking, Alta.

WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION, HIRE under Federal System by Sinclair Horse Breeders' Club. Must be sound, weighing at least 1,800 lbs. Send description and terms to G. W. Milliken, sec'y., Sinclair, Man.

SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, 1910, Dunure Broyan, sire, Baron of Buchlyvie; dam, Lady Moundsey by Crown Derby. Also two colts by above horse, 1918, 1919. V. Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS Baron St. Clair 2nd (14511), Baron Canuck (20363). Will sell either one to suit purchaser. Write for particulars. Edwin Jamieson, McAuley Man. 10-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, SHEEP or good horses, imported Belgian draft stallion, sure foal getter. Travelled this district seven years, reason for selling. A. McPherson, Evans P.O., Alta. 10-2

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN., breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock farm. 1-tf

SELLING—REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION, chestnut, stripe, coming three, bred from imported prize winners. Weight now 1,800 pounds. Will mature at 2,300. He is a beauty. Write R. A. Culver, Kibbey, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS. Will make 1,800-lb. horses. No. 20181, four years old, No. 20182, three years old. Sure foal getters. D. Storry, Findlater, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, MONT-RAVE Rajah, imported 9548, (13635); weight 2,000 lbs., and three registered Clydesdale mares for \$1,500. Peter E. Cooper, Tugaskie, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING six, grandson, of Baron of Buchlyvie, enrolled schedule A. Good stock-getter. For terms apply Andrew Rankin, Desford, Man. 8-4

G. S. ROSAMOND, INNISFAIR, ALTA., HAS sold his farm and is offering 15 registered Percherons: stallions, in foal mares, colts, fillies. 7-5

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, Imported, eight years old, class A certificate. Further particulars, H. A. Baden, Hearnleigh, Alta. 9-6

CLYDESDALE STALLION WANTED—UNDER the Federal plan for Newdale Clydesdale Association. Send description of breeding of horse to Charles E. Irwin, Newdale, Man.

WILL TRADE ONE REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION colt and pair of brood mares for small farm tractor. Box 171, Rapid City, Man.

THREE YOUNG REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, weight about 1,600 to 1,900. Cheap for quick sale. John Horn, Wellwood Farm, Regina. 10-2

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, registered, class A, 1,800 lbs., six years. Sound, sure breeder. Oliver Nicoll, Solsgirth, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE, PERCHERON STALLION, Oppesser, 4040 (87334); color grey, weight 2,100 lbs; good foal getter. P. F. Mang, Edenwold, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—FOUR YOUNG BELGIAN STALLIONS, A class, one mile east Yorkton. Ewert Blommaert, Yorkton, Sask., 7-14. Phone 621 ring 15. 10-5

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, CLYDESDALE STALLION, Keir Jamie (14484); weight 1750, age nine. Well broken to harness. E. & R. McAllister, Penhold, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LORNDALE (16767), grand-sire, Baron o' Bucklyvie, five years; sure stock horse; good worker. Price \$900. Thos. Lewis, Semans, Sask. 10-3

SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, eight years old, for cattle. R. J. Dunsmore, Goldburg, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL AGES. Leon Nachtegeale, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

STALLIONS! STALLIONS!! L. THOMAS, Arbrog, Man. 8-4

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

HORSES—(Continued)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PERCHERON stallion, 20 months old, black; sire imported Steve Barich, Herbert, Sask. 7-6

SUFFOLK STALLIONS, ALL AGES, FROM finest imported stock. Also car of young work horses. S. Pearce, Ravenscrag, Sask. 8-10

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, seven years old, schedule A. G. E. Car- cadden, Virden, Man. 8-2

PERCHERONS—TWO STALLIONS FOR LIGHT service this season. Write for price and terms. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 11-2

SELLING—SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES, all ages, sizes and quality. Good stuff. Priced to sell. James Whitfield, Somerset, Man. 11-3

PERCHERON STALLION, REGISTERED, first-class, five years old. Will sell or trade for good oats. Box 11, Retlaw, Alta. 11-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, 11 years, weight 1,900. W. R. Hibbard, Lussland, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—BELGIAN STALLION, RISING two, with plenty of size, quality and breeding. R. O. Children, Scotfield, Alta. 11-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SANDY Craige (20672), born June 1st, 1917, 1,600 lbs. F. C. Smith, Lamont, Alta. 10-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK, CLYDESDALE stallion, seven years old, 1,800, class A. Douglas Johnston, Kibbey, Sask. 10-4

CATTLE

SELLING—REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorn bulls. One four years, red, with star, about 1,500 pounds, quiet, sure getter; dam and grandmother on Record of Performance, \$400; one 12 months by above-bull, red, nice, growthy animal, \$250. E. M. Webb, R.R. No. 1, Winnipeg. 1-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, THE DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorn bull, Assiniboine, No. 107338, four years old, dark red, good stock getter and gentle. Price \$100. Prefer Polled Hereford. 50 bushels Arthur peas, \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. Abram A. Grobb, Treherne, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls, one nine and one 11 months old; also a few heifers, all bred from imported sire (Newton Banker, 2194, and dam. Choice cattle. Will sell singly. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL (62195), three years in April, quiet and sure; dam now running in R.O.P. test. Reason for selling, own heifers of breeding age, also registered bull calf, six months. Prices reasonable. W. Norbury, McAuley, Man. 10-2

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-tf

GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale. Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner, Camrose, Alta. 10-4

CATTLE—(Continued)

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS of good breeding, raised in the open. Prices reasonable. MacFarquhar Bros., Cremona, Alta. 7-5

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS, year old in May. Price \$125 each. Write T. S. Coyle, Cornfeld, Sask.; Glidden Station, Easton Elrose line. 8-4

FOR SALE—SHORTHORNS, FOUR CHOICE registered bulls, reds and roans, 11 to 21 months in good shape and fit for service. W. Mattock, Marcellin, Sask. 9-3

TROTTER'S, BRANDON, HAVE A NUMBER of good milch cows due to freshen shortly, some with calves. Prices reasonable. Phone 3315. 7-tf

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, 10 months, good breeding, size and conformation. Price moderate. W. J. Webster, Welwyn, Sask. 11-3

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, THREE months, 108 pounds at birth, from heavy milker. \$75. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—TWO ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, 20 and 24 months. Good breeding. Prices reasonable. Good & Sons, Fillmore, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, three years, about 1,800 lbs., \$250. W. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 10-3

SELLING—FOUR PURE-BRED REGISTERED Ayrshire bulls, ages from eight months to four years. Chas. Oleson, Marchwell, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45tf

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN cows, yearlings and bulls. Write us. Brooks & Co., Indian Head, Sask. 8-4

SELLING—HEREFORD BULL, RISING ONE year. Choice animal. Priced for quick sale, \$150. Fredrick Kemp, Welwyn, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—THREE REGISTERED HEREFORD cows, two heifers, one bull. Apply to Lucien Renaud, Parkman, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, BORN JAN. 3, 1916. Walter J. Simpson, Brownlee, Sask. 11-3

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA LARGE TYPE, from choice imported stock. Matured sows, weighing 1,000 lbs.; yearlings sows, 550, and smooth as they make them. The kind that farrow large litters. Ten of these sows farrowed 110 pigs last spring. Should do better this spring. Nine months old pigs, weighing 350 to 400 lbs. Are you going to raise this kind? If so, I am booking orders for spring pigs, \$35 to \$50, according to individual. Also a few bred sows. Write T. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

SELLING—YOUNG YORKSHIRES, EITHER sex, extra good breeding. Ready ship April 10th. Large number choose from, \$13 each. A. Shoemaker, Grand View, Man. 10-3

TAMWORTHS—ALL AGES, EXHIBITION quality. E. W. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 10-4

H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Manitoba, Offering Seed Barley, says:—

Jan. 24, 1920.—"My ad. brought wonderful results. Am all sold out." And he is not the only one.

Jan. 17, 1920.—Jesse Elliott, Lanigan, Sask. (Red Fife wheat): "I have sold out of wheat and it looks as if it will cost a small fortune answering letters for the same and telling them I am sold out."

Feb. 9, 1920.—Mr. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. (Marquis wheat): "Might say that my ad. last year produced \$800 more orders than I could fill."

Feb. 28, 1920.—R. A. Allan, Dalroy, Alta. (Leader oats): "Had great results from ad. in The Guide. I have about 20 letters with orders I can't fill. I sold most of the seed from the first insertion."

We Can Sell Your Seed Grain too—Because—

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. **SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising. **THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm-journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

Send an Ad. in Today and Try It.

The rate is Economical—Eight Cents a Word, Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCK—Miscellaneous

SELLING AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MARCH 24th, commencing at 10 a.m. Imported registered Percheron black stallion, rising seven. A scheduled, weight over ton, gentle and sure. Also registered imported mare, rising nine; and registered filly rising three. Also 26 head of grades, two, three and four, 100 head of cattle, machinery, etc. Free lunch at noon. G. H. Olmstead, Pierson, Man.

FOREST HOME OFFERING—CLYDESDALE stallions, rising two and three years; older horses for hire; Shorthorn bulls; cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard imp.; Yorkshire sows in farrow. Our stock must be reduced. Plymouth Rock cockerels, eggs in season. Carman & Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 9-1

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one year old this month, six young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 15tf

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, Shorthorn bulls of all ages. Prices right; terms to suit. David Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 9-8

SITUATIONS

WANTED—GAS ENGINEER WITH SOME capital as partner on farm. Good proposition to right man. State capital, nationality, experience, in first letter. J. Findlay, Box 127, Watrous, Sask. 10-2

GAS ENGINEER, EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE wants position for summer. Only those who want a real first-class man need apply to Box 11, Thornhill, Man. 10-2

GAS ENGINEER, WITH EIGHT YEARS' EX- perience, wants tractor to run for the summer, 30-60 Rumely or Case preferred. Apply Box 49, Imperial, Sask. 10-3

GOOD MAN WITH HORSES—FOR GENERAL farm work. Wanted by season or year. Must be trustworthy. Highest wages paid. Fine district. C. W. Banks, Benito, Man.

GAS ENGINEER—THOROUGHLY EXPERI- enced; wants steady situation. Handle any make. State wages. Edwards, 1430 Tenth Avenue East, Calgary.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FARM HAND for the season. State wages expected. A. Kerslake, Senlac, Sask. 10-2

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN FOR FARM work. State wages for seven months. Box 17, Morris, Manitoba. 10-2

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED FARM hands for summer. Good wages. James Burton, Eden, Man. 11-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

ARMY BLANKETS—WE ARE HEADQUAR- ters for the distribution of these specially selected reserve stock wool blankets, double bed size in width and up to 90 inches in length, weighing up to nine pounds per pair. A good, big, comfortable wool blanket. Price \$10 per pair in small lots. Wholesale prices on application. Can supply in any quantity from one blanket to one thousand. Also all wool heavy underwear \$5.00 per suit. Heavy two-buckle army overshoes, \$2.50 per pair. Socks, shirts, pants, army great coats. Released army goods of all kinds. Secretaries of U.F.M. Association write us. Popham & Fisher, The Army Goods Store, 327 Garry Street, Winnipeg.

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR MILK cows or heifers, 13-30 tractor, \$330; John Deere three-bottom gang, \$175. Box 16, Alderson, Alta. 10-3

BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER- nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Marion Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta.

SELLING—FRESH FARM BUTTER, 60 CENTS pound delivered. Cash with order. Ballinora Grain Growers Ltd., Carruthers, Sask.

FOR SALE—TOURING CAR, RECENTLY OVER- hauled. Price right. H. Langrell, Woodlands, Man.

SELLING—1,000 RHUBARB ROOTS, \$1.25 dozen. David Mulholland, Barons, Alta. 10-2

HONEY

PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT—CLOVER honey in 10-lb. pails 27c. per lb; Fall Flowers 24c.; Buckwheat, 20c. Crate lot 60 lbs. Special discounts on eight crates or more. Weir Bros. 60 Chester Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 10-tf

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz. 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Every thing for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of incubators, brooders, chick food, leg bands, and a complete line of Poultry supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

INCUBATORS, THERMOMETERS AND HY- grometers. Write for large catalog of all poultry supplies. Morgan's Ltd., London, Ont.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WANTED—CAR OF SPRUCE OR POPLAR cord wood. State price and quality. S. W. Watson, Arden, Man.

CORWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

TAMARAC FENCE POSTS, IN CAR-LOAD lots. Shipped to your station. Write for prices. Dawson, Sprague, Man. 10-4

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVER- ed your station. E. Hall, Solisqua, B.C.

TURKEYS, GEESSE AND DUCKS

BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$10; HENS, \$8.00, from 40-lb. tom; also Toulouse geese, \$8.00 each. L. F. Stanley, Plato, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, gobblers, \$10; hens, \$8.00. A. E. Andersen Battleford, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$5.00. Mrs. Arthur H. Brown, Senlac, Sask.

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$7.00. William Milne, Keyes, Man. 11-2

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

SELLING—30 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, vigorous stock, heavy layers. Satisfaction guaranteed; \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Thomas Senfio, Assinaboune Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Man. 10-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from Gould laying strain, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. High View Poultry Farm, Carlyle, Sask. 11-4

SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 each; three or more, \$3.00 each. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 11-2

STOP! GENUINE BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$6.00 to \$10 each. Eggs, 15, \$6.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 11-2

GOOD PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, BRED- to-lay pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 9-0

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00 each, or \$4.00 for two or more. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 5-11

WHITE ROCKS—EXCELLENT FARM-RAISED cockerels, \$6.00; two, \$10. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 4-10

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 a pair. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, prize-winners, from \$4.00 up. Edwin Jamieson, McAuley, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00; well marked and vigorous. T. L. Bray, Wolseley, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, combs frosted, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Hy. Puddicombe, Guernsey, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—CERTIFIED PURE-BRED BARRED Rock cockerels. Box 391, Lacombe, Alta. 10-2

WYANDOTTES

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. We keep careful records. Selected eggs from the best winter layers, \$3.00 for 15. Our pullets at the Saskatchewan contest laid most eggs during the two worst months of the winter. John McCheane, Borden, Sask. 10-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, INTERNATIONAL laying contest prize winners, eggs, \$5.00 and \$3.00 setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 9-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hens and pullets, \$2.50. Heavy-laying strain; hatching eggs in season. \$2.00 for 15. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 9-4

SELECT WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Booking orders for eggs, \$2.50 for 15. John Dunkerley, Carlyle, Sask. 9-8

14 SELECTED REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, heavy laying strain. Unexcelled show birds. \$8.00 each. Inspection invited. Park View Poultry Yards, Saskatoon, Sask. 10-4

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good winter-laying strain, \$3.00. Eggs from imported stock, \$2.00 15. Mrs. P. Mitchell, Glen Ewen, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels. Choice egg-laying, prize-winning strain. Price \$5.00. R. H. Stevens, Fannystelle, Man. 11-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels. Large and well matured birds. \$3.00 each. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 8-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—COCKERELS, REGAL strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$2.50 each. Farmer, Canwood, Sask. 10-2

SEVEN SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, good laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.50 and \$5.00. Thos. Dempsey, Howard, Sask. 10-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL and May hatched. \$3.00. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 8-4

I HAVE A FEW CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels at \$3.00 each. Mrs. Milne, Newdale, Man. 8-4

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN strain cockerels. \$5.00 each. John L. Pinder, Bladworth, Sask. 10-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.50 PER 50, \$10 per 100. Safe packing guaranteed. Brock, Dilke, Sask. 11-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE cockerels, strong and healthy, \$5.00 each. W. G. Hill, Tyvan, Sask. 10-2

ORPINGTONS

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from choice prize stock, \$3.00 each; young hens \$2.50. Quality and satisfaction our motto. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 11-2

FINE, BIG, WELL-MARKED BUFF ORPING- ton cockerels, \$4.00 each. W. H. Brown, Loversa, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, FINE COCK- erels, \$4.00 each. Mrs. A. W. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 11-2

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Angus McNaughton, Craven, Sask. 11-2

GOOD UTILITY BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$3.50 each. T. E. Helen, Medora, Man. 11-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RED EGGS. AT SWIFT CUR- rent Show, 1920, won seven prizes on eight birds, including first and second cockerels; dark, even red, bred-to-lay stock. Special pen, headed by prize cockerels, \$4.00 for 15; free range, headed by prize cockerels, \$2.00. Advertised monthly. Mrs. Edgar Johnston, Beverley, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND red cockerels, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Good colored birds. From imported strain G. Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 10-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, PRIZE- winning stock, 15 eggs for \$3.00; 30 eggs for \$5.00. Cockerels, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Bredenbury, Sask. 10-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Thomas Dempsey, Pipestone, Man. 9-4

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, prize winners, \$3.50; select, \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. John Ford, Yellow Grass, Sask. 11-3

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, from Tom Barron, M.A.C. pullets and cockerels, from imported stock, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.50 for 30, \$13.50 for 100. Frank Hoddinott, Blinle, Man. 11-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, record laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; eggs, \$2.00 per 15, postage paid. R. Lovatt, Bladworth, Sask. 11-2

BARRON'S LARGE, BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns, eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 10-8

HUNTINGTON FARM—S.C. WHITE LEG- horns. Show and contest winners. Box 282, Wetaakiwin, Alta. 9-8

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, pure-bred, \$2.50 each. W. Horn, Ardath, Sask. 10-2

SINGLE COMB BROWN OR BLACK LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—24 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS and 15 cockerels at \$2.00 each. Alex. Frazer, Walpole, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN cockerels at \$5.00 and \$3.00. J. W. Coram, Red Deer, Alta., RR No. 2. 10-2

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCH- ing eggs, \$2.50 per 15; 15% discount, large orders. Geo. E. Clemenshaw, Archydale, Sask. 11-6

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN ROOSTERS, \$3.00 each. W. F. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 11-2

SUNDRY BREEDS

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, COCK- erels \$5.00 and \$7.00; few pullets, \$3.50; sittings \$5.00 and \$3.00. Exhibition and utility combined, winners at 1919 and 1920 shows of 105 prizes and 20 special. Two Blue Andalusian pullets, \$7.00; pair Black Cochins, cockerel and pullet, \$9.00. E. Horsnail, Penticton, B.C. 11-2

FOR SALE—THREE ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cocks, six cockerels, seven single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, prize-winners, \$5.00 to \$15 each; also Single Comb Reds, Wyandottes Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Birds selected at price you remit or money returned. Mitchell's Poultry Exchange, Asquith, Sask. 10-2

LONGMORE'S CHAMPION WHITE WYAN- dottes, a few good cockerels from \$5.00 up. Breeding and exhibiting for 30 years. Also a few good Buff Orpington cockerels. Yours for satisfaction. Have paid special attention to heavy-laying qualities. Write John C. Logmore, 85th Street, Edmonton, Alberta. 8-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED COCKERELS, WYAN- dottes, White, Barron strain; Partridge, Rocks, Rocks, Cornish Game Partridge, Wyandottes \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Wm. Amos, Deloraine, Man. 11-2

SELLING—CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red and Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$5.00 each. Bred from first prize-winners. H. K. Gollnick, Box 83, Regina, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn and Barred Rock cockerels, large, heavy laying strain, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Bond, Truax, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, also White Wyandotte cockerels at \$2.50 each. Mrs. T. A. Robinson, Waniska, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, \$7.00; Single Comb Rhode Island cockerels, \$4.00. A. L. Watson, Brough, Sask. 11-2

SINGLE COMB ANGORA COCKERELS, FARM raised. \$3.00 each. Mrs. Robt. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 9-4

BABY TURKEYS AND CHICKS, ALL LEADING breeds. Blue Ribbon Farm, Hopkins, Minn. 16-0

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—ROCHESTER ROSE, No. 1, \$3.00 bushel; No. 2, best seed size in my opinion, \$2.75. Also few bushels small potatoes, \$1.50, sacks included. Shipped soon as danger from frost past. F.o.b. Pathlow, Sask. J. J. Sander son. 10-2

PURE, HAND-SORTED EARLY OHIO AND Mortgage Lifters, \$2.50 per bushel, sacked. John McCheane, Borden, Sask. 10-9

FOR SALE—CHOICE EARLY OHIO POTATOES \$2.50 per bushel, bags extra. John Whitehouse, Canora, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—WEE MACGREGOR POTATOES, good sample, \$3.00 per bushel. A. G. Stevens, Wetaakiwin, Alberta. 11-3

SEED GRAIN

REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

WHEELER'S HAND SELECTED RED BOBS. A special strain of Red Bobs, hand-selected by Mr. Wheeler for early maturity and heavy yield. Grows to uniform height, has strong straw and upright head. This is Mr. Wheeler's finest product, and is not offered for sale elsewhere at any price. The crop from this seed is eligible for registration. Bagged in 30-pound sacks. Price f.o.b. Rosthern, Sask., sacks included, one sack \$10, three or more sacks \$9.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want grain shipped freight or express. Give station to ship to, and state if there is an agent there. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 11-11

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION registered—Grown by W. D. Lang, Indian Head. This whole lot is unsurpassed as to sample, unexcelled in breeding. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two-bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8-11

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION registered—Grown by J. S. Fields, Regina. The lot that won the world's prize in 1919. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two-bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8-11

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. The tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

WHEELER'S FIELD CROP OF RED BOBS IS too well known to the farmers of Western Canada to require any explanation of its heavy-yielding, early-maturing and good-milling qualities. Red Bobs is a new wheat with an enviable reputation. The above lot is a bargain at present day offerings for seed of this high quality. Wheeler's Marquis. An internationally famous and prize-winning strain of wheat, recognized by all seed experts as in a class by itself. First generation stock; you can register your yield. Especially selected for its ability to produce more bushels per acre. Wheeler's Kitchener. A long-strawed, plump-kerneled, heavy yielding strain. Wheeler has had as high as 82 bushels per acre from this strain. With it he won the world's championship in 1916. Above three lots are for sale f.o.b. Rosthern, Sask., and are bagged in 60 pound sacks. Prices, sacks included, one sack \$10; three or more sacks \$9.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Give second and third choices, if possible, in case supply of first choice is exhausted when your order arrives. Send your order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 11-11

KITCHENER WHEAT—GROWN BY J. S. Fields, Regina, who won the world's championship at Kansas City in 1919, from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler. A choice lot, purity guaranteed. Bagged in 90 pound sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8-11

SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

700 BUSHELS KITCHENER WHEAT—RE- cleaned, grown on breaking. Seed obtained from Guide and McKensie's, 1918. \$4.00 bushel, bags included, f.o.b. McCready Bros, Erskine, Alta. 8-4

PREMOST FLAX, GOOD, CLEAN SEED, \$6.00 per bushel; Mensury barley, \$2.00 per bushel. Grown from McKensie's seed. Bags extra. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 9-9

SEED GRAIN—Continued

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED AND graded at Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, shipped by producer from elevator. 100 lb. lots, \$20, including bags; 500 lb. lots, \$19, including bags. Communicate John McD Davidson, Good Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta. 7-4

REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND GENERA- tion. Grown from Seager Wheeler's own seed. Heaviest yielding strain known. To clear out the remainder of this lot am offering at special low price of \$8.00 per two-bushel sealed sack; sacks free. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 10-2

SEED FLAX—I HAVE A LIMITED QUANTITY of good flax seed for sale. For prices and a sample of the flax seed apply to my agents, United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg Office. Attention, Elevator Department. C. S. Weed. 10-3

FOR SALE—MARQUIS WHEAT—300 BUSHELS, grown on new breaking, from third generation. Registered stock, 1917; \$3.00 per bushel, cleaned; bags extra. F. H. Dunstan, Lloydminster, Sask. 10-2

BROME AND WESTERN RYE MIXTURE. Government germination and purity test, free noxious weeds; approximately 85% Brome, \$21 per 100 lbs, including bags. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT. \$10. KIT- chener, \$4.00. Unexcelled for purity; yielded 42 and 47 bushels per acre respectively. Every person should get a start of these new varieties. John T. Cook, Earl Grey, Sask. 9-8

SELLING—ONE CAR LOAD OF ABUNDANCE seed oats. First crop off breaking. Send for sample. \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Valparaiso, Sask. Thomas Bone. 10-2

SELLING—PURE O.A.C. AND MENSURY barley, grown on new land. Guaranteed free from noxious weeds. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 10-3

MAKE SURE OF A HAY CROP FIRST YEAR. Sow Brome and Western Rye grass mixed. Have quantity to sell, \$20.00 per 100, cleaned and bagged. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 10-6

SELLING—REGISTERED SEED WHEAT, first generation Kitchener D, \$4.50; second generation, Marquis, \$3.75 per bushel; bags extra. F. J. Dash, Hillsden, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—9,000 BUSHELS IMPROVED MAR- quis wheat. This strain has produced high yields during dry season. Also one car-load good feed oats. Wire or write for samples. Kjellander Bros., Wilcox, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—ABOUT 1,650 BUSHELS SENSATION seed oats, \$1.00, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask., Government test 92%. Not absolutely free from wild oats. Sample for 10 cents. J. A. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, SEED from Seager Wheeler. Absolutely pure and ready for the seed; f.o.b. C.N.R. or G.T.P. Price per bushel, \$3.20; bags extra. Andrew Anderson, Alaskan, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS THOROUGHLY cleaned Government tested Banner oats. Have yielded 110 bushels per acre, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra, f.o.b. Turtleford. E. L. Requa, Bolney, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE SEED BAR- ley, cleaned and sacked, \$2.35 bushel. A heavy-yielding, excellent barley. Geo. Ries, Castor, Alta. 10-2

SELLING—SEED OATS, VICTORY. GOVERN- ment test No. 1. Grown from registered seed \$1.60 per bushel, bags included. John Buckle, Rosser, Man. 10-2

SELLING—700 BUSHELS SPRING RYE, GUAR- anteed, \$2.00 bushel, f.o.b. car, cash with order; add 25c. to every bushel for bags or send your own. J. O. Kovach, Kipling, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—2,000 BUSHELS BANNER SEED oats, extra good seed, high germinating test, cleaned, \$1.10 bushel, f.o.b. Wilcox, bags extra. E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 11-3

FLAX FOR SALE—PREMOST SEED. FLAX guaranteed free from noxious weeds, \$6.00 per bushel, bags extra. Apply James B. Fox, MacGregor, Man. 10-2

FEW ACRES OF FALL RYE SOWN 1st JUNE makes excellent hog pasture or night pasture for cows. Seed cleaned and sacked, \$2.20 bushel. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 10-2

SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS. Write for samples and prices. Hay and green feed quoted. Christie-Adams Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 7-11

SELLING—1100 BUSHELS MARQUIS SEED wheat, grown from registered seed, grade one, \$3.00 bushel, sacks included. Henry Martin, Stettler, Alta. 8-4

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS TRUE, CLEAN Abundance seed oats, high germination, heavy yield. \$1.15 bushel. Otto Hough, Big Valley, Alta., C.N.R. 9-2

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS O.A.C. 21 SEED barley, six-rowed, grown from Harris McFayden's seed, 1919; \$1.90 per bus., W. H. Newkirk, Cupar, Sask. 9-3

DURUM WHEAT—KUBAUKA. BIG YIELD- ing, rust resistant. Write for price list. Harris McFayden Seed Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 9-11

RED BOBS WHEAT AT \$9.00 BUSHEL, BAGS included. Seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, 1918. Harry Conn, Kylemore, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—MARQUIS WHEAT, GOOD SEED, cleaned, \$2.50 bushel. A. Partridge, Superb, Sask. 11-2

FINE KITCHENER WHEAT, ABSOLUTELY pure, \$4.25 bushel. N. Schermer, Killam, Alta. 11-3

SPRING RYE—FOR QUICK SALE, \$2.00 BUS- hel, cleaned. A. Partridge, Superb, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—SEED FLAX, \$5.50 PER BUSHEL bags extra. Arthur Archer, Sceptre, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—HUNGARIAN MILLET, \$6.00 PER 100. James Allen, Clapwilliam, Man. 11-2

SEED GRAIN—Continued

- FOR SALE—IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT.** Grown from first generation registered seed. Guaranteed pure and clean; ready for drill; heavy-yielding strain. \$7.00 per two-bushel sack. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 9-4
- PREMOST FLAX—GUARANTEED WILT** proof, 100% germination. \$6.00 bushel; bags extra. C. F. Ivens, Scott, Sask. 9-3
- KITCHENER WHEAT—SATISFACTION OR** money back. \$3.50 bushel. 100 bushel lots \$3.25. Rastall Limited, Broadview, Sask. 9-3
- FOR SALE—2,000 POUNDS TIMOTHY SEED.** Free from weeds. Thomas Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 9-3
- BROME GRASS SEED—CLEANED AND** bagged. \$25 per hundred pounds. A. W. Conibear, Greenway, Man. 9-3
- SELLING—800 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN MAR-** quis wheat. \$2.85 per bushel; bags extra. H. Milloy, Manor, Sask. 9-3
- SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, SEAGER** Wheeler stock, \$3.00 bushel, sacks extra. W. C. Todd, Newdale. 9-3
- ARTHUR PEAS—BEST VARIETY FOR WEST.** From Experimental Farm seed, \$5.00 bushel; bags extra. Nicoll Bros., Sinitluta, Sask. 10-2
- SELLING—ONE CAR SEED OATS. FOR SAM-** ple and price apply Arthur Caplin, Saltecoats, Sask. 10-2
- KITCHENER WHEAT, 96% GERMINATION** \$3.50 bushel, bagged. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 10-3
- SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN** on breaking, cleaned, \$3.50 per bushel. D. Maloney, Box 95, Belmont, Man. 10-3
- FOR SALE—SIX-ROWED BARLEY, CLEANED** price \$1.75, sacks extra. John D. Black, Oakburn, Man. 10-2
- WANTED—BLACK OAT SEED, ALSO WHITE.** Send price and sample. Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 10-2
- FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS LEADER OATS, OFF** breaking, \$1.50 bushel, bags extra. James Houston, Bradwardine, Man. 10-2
- SELLING—QUANTITY BANNER SEED OATS,** price and sample on application. Taylor, Tonkin, Sask. 11-2
- KITCHENER WHEAT, ABSOLUTELY CLEAN,** slightly tough, 100 bushels only, \$3.25 per bus., bags included. Ed. Pagett, Yonker, Sask. 11-2
- FOR SALE—GRIMM ALFALFA, 80c LB.; \$75** 100, home grown. A. Schildmeyer, Hazelcliffe, Sask. 11-3
- FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE** bloom, hulled, \$15 per bushel, sacks extra. Gustav Meilicke & Son, Dundurn, Sask. 11-4
- KITCHENER WHEAT—WHEELER'S STOCK,** free from noxious seeds. \$3.75 bushel, bags included. W. E. Carley, Pinkham, Sask. 11-2
- FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE** Bloom. \$20 per bushel f.o.b. Sinitluta, bags extra. W. G. Hill & Sons, Sinitluta, Sask. 11-2
- FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF FIRST-CLASS** seed oats. G. A. Short, Coronation, Alta. 11-6
- BROME GRASS—WILLOWDENE FARM SOLD** out of seed. Wm. Baker, Graysville, Man. 10-2
- SELLING—LEADER SEED OATS, \$1.50 BUS.** E. Johnson, Marieapolis, Man. 10-2
- SELLING—O.A.C. BARLEY, \$2.25 BUSHEL,** sacks extra. Thos. McClay, Belmont, Man. 10-4
- SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS, SACKED. \$1.50** for early sale. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 8-4
- SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, 20c LB, SACKS** extra. Chas. Holm, Victor, Alta. 7-0

FARM LANDS

- I OWN AND AM OFFERING FOR SALE MY** farm of 800 acres, three and one-half miles from Starbuck, Man. On the farm there are 100 acres of splendid shelter; 100 acres of summer-fallow; 70 acres fall plowed; 100 acres seeded to timothy, and about 500 acres on the farm in splendid shape for crop this year. The buildings consist of a good six room house, and barn 40 x 60, stable 25 x 35, granary 18 x 21, and four portable granaries. These buildings are located in the shelter and on the banks of the river. Stock can be watered in the river the year round. This farm is in the Consolidated School District. If required, I will also sell full equipment of horses, cattle, tractor and farm machinery. Price and terms on application to owner. P.O. Box 16, Starbuck, Man. No agents need apply. 11-2
- \$2,000 DOWN SECURES 300 ACRES WITH** pair horses, two mules, 12 cows, 10 heifers, bull, five steers, all high-grade Holstein, hogs, poultry, hay, fodder, carriages, wagons, harness, implements included; \$4,300 gets everything, easy terms, biggest bargain ever offered in this rich dairy and farming section, by owner whose oil interests in the south require quick removal. Near main line depot and market city. Dark loam soil cuts three tons hay the acre, 75-cow pasture, wood, timber, large orchards; vast quantity berries for high prices at local stores. New 12-room house, two immense basement barns, silo, corn storage barn, granary, running water, house and barns. Details: page 7 Strout's Spring Catalogue, 33 states; copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 11-2
- IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR FARM LANDS,** write or consult us. We have a number of mortgage foreclosures on hand, also a few farms belonging to estates under our control, which we are offering for sale at reasonable prices with a small cash payment and balance arranged. State which district you prefer, and we will give you all particulars. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 9-1
- FOR SALE—480 ACRES, RED DEER DISTRICT,** 260 cultivated; only 90 acres to get ready for crop, balance ready, including 75 acres breaking. Fair buildings, phone, three miles half from town. This farm is clean and land new. Figure what this would be worth with fair crop. \$35 acre; moderate cash payment. John Watson, box 31, Evans, Alberta. 9-4

FARM LANDS—Continued

- FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM. 125 ACRES** good land, 115 cleared, 85 in hay this season, timothy and clover; no stone; one mile from town, adjoining school, good buildings, two good wells with pump in each. Immediate sale means a bargain. \$7,000 cash. Bereavement is the reason. James Robertson, Stratton, Ontario. 9-3
- FOR SALE—640 ACRES, GOOD STOCK FARM.** All fenced, 130 acres fenced for pasture, 80 acres broken, more easily broken, 150 tons hay 1919, frame buildings, corrals, drilled well, three miles from two stations, 4 1/2 miles Ryley. \$30 per acre, part cash, balance ten years. W. J. Brown, Ryley, Alta. 9-3
- FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 11
- SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION FOUR MILES** from Frobisher, Sask., all fenced and cultivated, 30 rods from school. Good house, barn, driveway, granary, hen house. \$27.50 per acre. \$1,000 cash; cattle or sheep taken in exchange. Angus McMaster, Baldur, Man. 9-3
- WANTED TO RENT—240 acre farm, half crop** system. Would consider buying same after first year if place suited. Must have good water and fair buildings. Box 29, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 9-3
- QUARTER-SECTION—FENCED, GOOD DIS-** trict, 100 acres cultivated, good well, school one mile; four horses, two cows, machinery, seed wheat, stack hay, \$5,000; half cash. N. Judges, Richard, Sask. 9-3
- SELLING—320 ACRES ADJOINING TOWN.** Good wheat land. School across the road; good buildings, lots of water, write for particulars. Have special offer for prospective buyer, if sold before seeding. Box 25, Talmage, Sask. 9-3
- SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH.** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 8-1
- I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS** Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin Mo. 42-8
- SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA—CENTRE OF A** great farming country. Write for free agricultural booklet. Board of Commerce, Shawnee, Okla. 9-3
- FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION,** with machinery. Three and one-half miles from railroad. Apply owners, Shurmer Bros., Cairns, Alta. 11-2
- VIRIDEN DISTRICT—THREE FARMS, 320** acres each; nearly all cultivated; 100 ready for crop. \$26; \$1,500 cash; equipment available. J. F. Davidson, 504 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 11-2
- FOR SALE—640 ACRES NEAR PRINCE AL-** bert. Splendid stock or general purpose farm. Price \$19,000. Good opening for dairy. Terms reasonable. John C. Slater, Prince Albert, Sask. 11-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

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- FOR SALE—8-16 M.O.G.U.L. \$500 CASH. R.** Watson, Treesbank, Man. 11-2
- SELLING—64-INCH POWER BULL DOG FANN-** ing mill. Geo. C. Hodgson, Kaleida, Man.
- WANTED—THREE-ROLL CRUSHER. R. C.** Johnson, Hardisty, Alta.

The Livestock Future

Continued from Page 10

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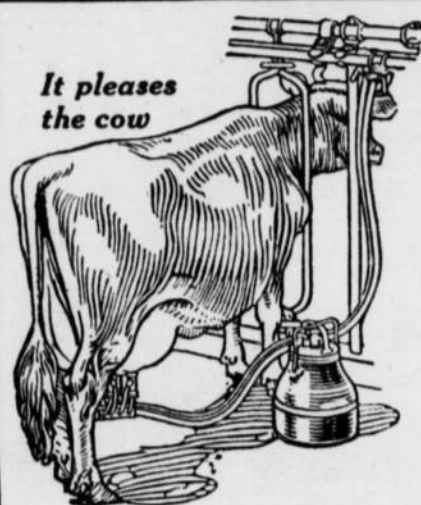
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The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide BOOK DEPARTMENT Winnipeg, Man.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 12, 1920.
OATS—May futures again made a new high record during the week. There have been no sensational advances, but with a generally strong undertone the market has advanced somewhat, and at the close today prices are $\frac{1}{2}$ cent higher than a week ago for May oats; $\frac{1}{4}$ cents higher for July oats and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cents higher for cash oats. Strong corn markets in Chicago have been the dominating influence throughout the week. During the week the North-west Grain Dealers' Association of Winnipeg, issued a statement of the movement of our crop to date. It is interesting to note the heavy movement of oats and barley which has taken place without any accumulation of large stocks at terminals.

BARLEY—The trade has been very light and prices for futures have advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ cents for May futures. Premiums on 3 C.W. are six cents lower than a week ago. At present there is a good inquiry for all cash grades, but offerings are quite limited.

FLAX—Prices have advanced steadily during the week and a new impetus was given by the report on our crop, showing about half the total yield as previously estimated. Prices have gained over 30 cents since a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	8	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
May	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	71
July	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley—								
May	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
Flax—								
May	526 $\frac{1}{2}$	528	528	534	547	541 $\frac{1}{2}$	516 $\frac{1}{2}$	339
July	496	499	500 $\frac{1}{2}$	506 $\frac{1}{2}$	571	519	488 $\frac{1}{2}$	328 $\frac{1}{2}$

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending March 12, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 1,554; calves, 58; hogs, 2,949; sheep, 92.

Weather conditions and bad roads have had the effect of continued light receipts. Market conditions have practically remained unchanged from last week, the price for the ordinary run of choice steers being around \$12.50. Market conditions to the south show a slight improvement but not sufficient to make any appreciable change on our Canadian markets. Common stuff of all kinds in poor demand, good steady stocker and feeder steers and choice heifers find a ready market.

The hog market strengthened this week, reaching \$20 for selects on Thursday. Quarantine restrictions have been removed on butcher hogs, and lights are allowed to go out to inspected pens adjacent to Winnipeg. This, altogether, with the number of feeders who were forced to empty their pens, has created a strong enquiry for this class.

Fat sheep are quotable at from \$7.00 to \$15.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that the same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.50 to \$12.50
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 11.40
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.50 to 9.25
Fair to medium steers, 700 to 900 lbs.	6.50 to 8.25
Common steers, 500 to 700 lbs.	6.50 to 7.50
Choice fat heifers	10.00 to 11.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.75
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.50
Fat lambs	12.00 to 15.00
Sheep	6.00 to 12.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 15.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty, good colored feeders	\$ 9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.75
Best milkers and springers	\$5.00 to \$10.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered	\$20.00
Lights	\$14.00 to 17.50
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	18.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	16.00 to 18.00
Medium sows	16.00
Stags and boars	7.50 to 13.00

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, March 8th to March 13th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
March 8	171	98	95	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	531	521	486	188
9	171	97	94	94	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	533	523	488	182 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	171	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	167	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	533	523	488	187 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	171	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	539	529	494	189 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	171	98	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	550	542	507	189 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	171	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	542 $\frac{1}{2}$	536 $\frac{1}{2}$	501 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{1}{2}$
Week ago	171	97	94	94	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	521 $\frac{1}{2}$	511 $\frac{1}{2}$	476 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{1}{2}$
Year ago	170	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	340	333	317	140

Hints on Egg Hatching

By J. R. Terry, Chief Poultry Instructor, Victoria, B.C.

Artificial Incubation

DO not expect to get good hatches from stale eggs. The sooner eggs are incubated the better. Eggs shipped from a distance should always be set within a few minutes of receiving same, other advice notwithstanding. White and brown eggs should not be put in a machine together. The white eggs, if of equal age, generally hatch first, and the chicks bother the others just hatching.

Do not expect too much of a sitting hen or incubator. Far better to leave space in incubator than fill up with unhatchable eggs.

Try and get eggs of even size. Better distribution of heat then ensues.

If eggs are kept more than five days, they should be turned occasionally. Those placed in trays or racks should be covered with cloth or blanket.

Eggs are best set unwashed. Never wash eggs unless you are forced to. In other words, try and set only naturally clean eggs.

Eggs that show blood-rings present at test may have had blood-clots present before incubating. Don't blame the incubator always.

Never operate an incubator near a stove, or in a room where the sun's rays can reach the machine.

Wash out incubator with hot water and soap, to which has been added a little disinfectant.

Don't let children near incubator, and also see that the thermometer is correct.

When incubating duck, turkey, or geese eggs in incubator, see that the eggs at back of tray do not touch thermostat.

When turning eggs with tray full, put some of the eggs in hat or cap; something that is not stone-cold.

Keep top of incubator clear, and never put coal-oil lamp on top of incubator.

Always wash hands before turning eggs, and never start turning until eggs have been in three days.

Remember to omit turning eggs in morning if you find temperature below 100 degrees. It will help to prevent chilling.

Do not cool eggs on morning of the night you are testing, or vice versa.

To comply with egg-grading regulations, only eggs of standard weight (24 oz. to dozen or over) should be set. Pullets laying small eggs may mean a difference of 10 cents per dozen less, at market prices.

Don't test eggs too often. Heat or light may kill germs.

Leave in doubtful eggs, but mark them for identification. Learn by experience.

If you get poor results with a good incubator and apparently good eggs, omit about half the cooling period in future hatches.

Remember a hot-water machine can dry out the eggs as quickly as a hot-air machine. A supply of moisture (in pans) is advisable right from the start until the eighteenth night. Most incubators evaporate the egg too much. This means a smaller, weaker, and oftentimes deformed chick.

In a cold room in early spring the eggs will stand a higher temperature, 104 degrees on hang-up instead of 103 degrees. Contact thermometer (those that rest on the eggs) should remain at 103 degrees. Contact thermometers should not be moved all over the machine, but kept approximately in one place.

After testing the eggs, those trays that are flat should have laths or sticks placed loosely each side of the eggs to prevent rolling and probable damage when trays are lifted.

Never use top of incubator for turning eggs on trays, unless top is big enough to accommodate tray entirely. Better to use table. The tray should never overhang, as eggs thus exposed get cooled much faster.

Remember the colder the room the quicker the evaporation.

Don't expect an incubator to give 100 per cent. hatch from eggs from unthrifty stock.

Keep all hatching-eggs from frost and mustiness.

Nest-litter needs to be changed frequently.

Eggs can be incubated after males of heavy-weight classes have been mated ten days, and light-weight (Leghorns, Anconas, Hamburgs, Campines, etc.) after seven days. Bright sunny days are very favorable for breeding purposes.

If incubator tray of eggs is left out by mistake, don't get alarmed. Put back in machine, and do not turn or open door of machine for at least 24 hours.

If lamp goes out, follow out advice given in preceding paragraph.

See that lamp-wick is renewed at each hatching. This is very important.

Trim wick and fill lamps late afternoon. Will ensure a steady flame during the night.

It is advisable to replace the burlap on screen in nursery compartment if it gets dirty. It is better than washing it.

If heating incubator by coal-stove, the addition of a little coke to the coal will work wonders especially if the coal is slaty. Coke should never be put on until the fire is burning brightly.

Don't take chicks out of machine too soon, and when removing to brooder, see that basket or box is lined with warm cloth or blanket.

Natural Incubation

When starting to set a hen, try warming the nest egg or eggs, especially if you move hen at night to strange nest.

In early spring 11 or 12 hen's eggs are sufficient for a medium-sized hen to cover.

It is poor policy to use old and dirty nest boxes. Burn up old boxes, and use clean ones each year. The bigger the nest-box, less chance of hen crushing eggs or chicks.

When using earth in bottom of nest, be certain to provide good depth of soft litter. Occasionally cold, damp soil will chill the eggs.

Don't allow hen to sit too long without a "rest." She should be lifted off daily.

Shells from hatched eggs should be crushed up and fed hens.

Fowls fed plenty of greenstuff are more likely to lay eggs that will hatch strong chicks, especially if the breeding stock has plenty of range.

Thrifty breeding stock, properly housed, well fed, especially the male bird, means strong chicks.

Keep track of your hatches. The department supplies record forms for incubators, also sitting hens. Sent free on receipt of postal.

Curing Pork for Summer

A great many more farmers have trouble with the curing of the pork than they do with the slaughtering.

There are many ways or different methods of curing pork. The following is recommended. Sugar cure—12 pounds common salt, 3 pounds brown sugar; 3 ozs. saltpetre; 6 gallons water. The sugar cure is considered the most satisfactory for curing pork on the farm. The brine should be made the day before using so that it will be cool. Place the ingredients in a kettle and boil gently for two hours. The salt extracts moisture from the meat and acts as a preservative. Sugar imparts a nice flavor, and saltpetre holds the color.

Ordinarily, barrels will be used to hold the brine and meat, although jars are sometimes used. Syrup or lard barrels, which have been thoroughly cleaned, are satisfactory. Oil barrels should be burned out before using. Place the larger pieces of meat in the bottom, skin down. Fill in with the smaller pieces. Weigh down, and then pour in the brine. Leave it in about six weeks.


Another method of curing pork, slightly different from the first, but also regarded as satisfactory, is to rub all meat to be cured thoroughly over with fine salt; then pack it, skin side down, in a barrel, and cover with a liquor made as follows: Make a salt-and-water solution strong enough to float an egg, or a potato the size of an egg; some people add to this one gallon of molasses and two ounces of saltpetre to every 100 pounds of meat. Have sufficient solution to completely submerge the meat, placing on it a board, weighted with stones or brick, to ensure its being well covered. Leave undisturbed for six weeks; then remove from the brine, allowing it to drip until thoroughly dry before placing it in the smoke house. Some change the brine in two weeks. All pieces to be smoked must be hung up by strong string, preferably binding twine. Holes for the string may be made with a large skewer or stout piece of wood. Put down the salt pork in small tubs, using a solution of salt and water strong enough to float an egg. In this the pieces can stay until used.

The Smoke House

Next comes the smoke house. Sometimes it is made of brick, but more often it is made of timber, and is not so safe as brick. The amount of meat to be smoked will govern its size, and if you have a vacant outbuilding you may use it.

The building should be no less than seven or eight feet in height, and somewhere from four by six, to ten feet square, with a door, and earth floor. Make fire like smudge. Use green wood and let cool off at night. Confine to centre of floor. To fit it for a smoke house cut holes about four inches square on opposite sides close up to the

roof. These allow smoke to gradually pass out. Cover or cork all large crevices. Place strong hooks in roof just far enough apart so the pieces of meat will not touch each other. Meat should be brown and firm in ten days steady smoking ready to be wrapped in paper and put in a cool, dry place. If mold gathers after a time it will do no harm, provided the meat is dry and cool. If the real smoking cannot be done use the less-desirable method of employing smoking, or a preparation of creosote. Most of our ordinary smoked meat is prepared in this way.—H. B. Thomas, Jr., Edgerton, Alta.



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The purchase price of a **LISTER PREMIER** will be returned through extra cream saved, as compared with ordinary cream separators. This has been proven repeatedly in actual dairy practice. It was a mechanical certainty with Lister engineers who built it.

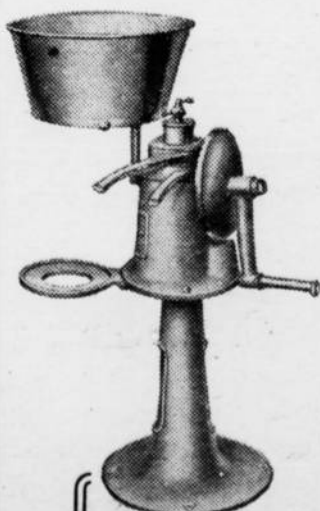
You are invited to call on your nearest dealer, or perhaps your neighbor has one, and thoroughly examine the Premier. Take it apart. The entire machine can be taken apart and re-assembled in a few minutes. You will be impressed with the materials and care used in its manufacture.

Write Dept. G.G. for Catalogues and information on the Melotte, Lister Premier; or Milking Machines, Churns, Ensilage Cutters, Silos, Sawing Outfits, Pumps, Pump Jacks, Power Pumping Outfits.

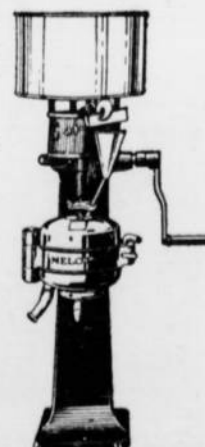
R. A. Lister & Co. (Canada) Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

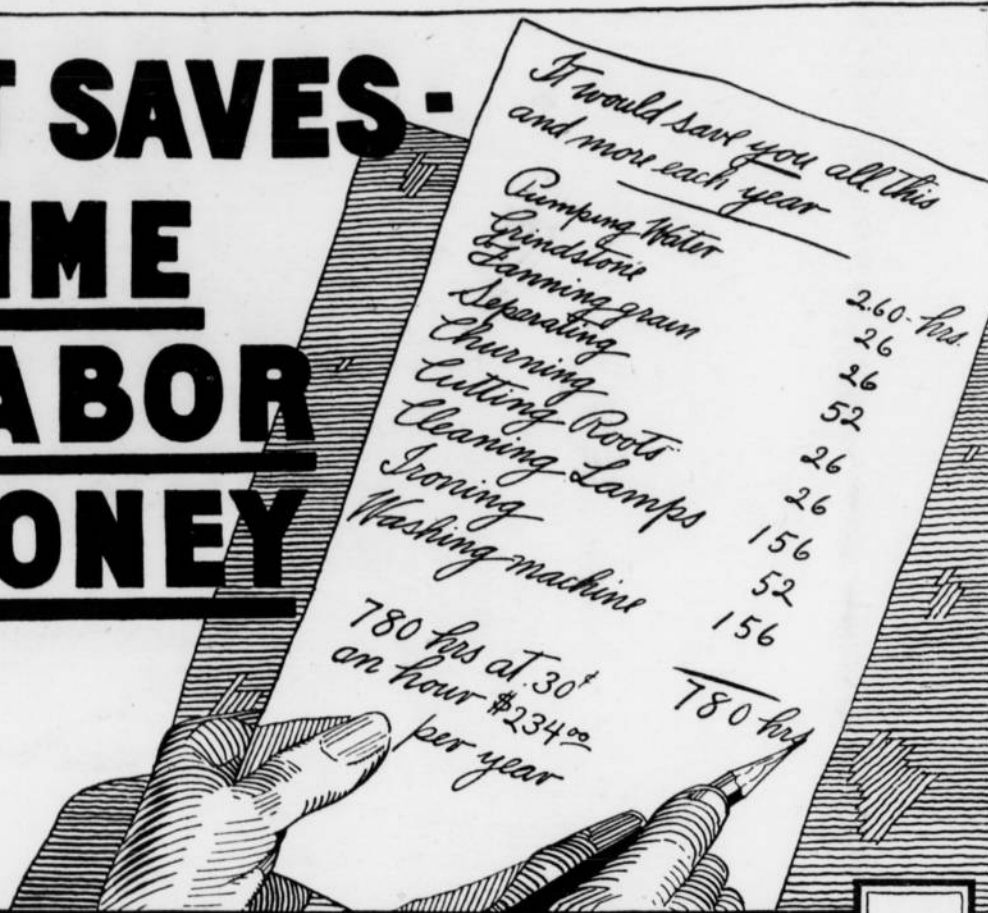
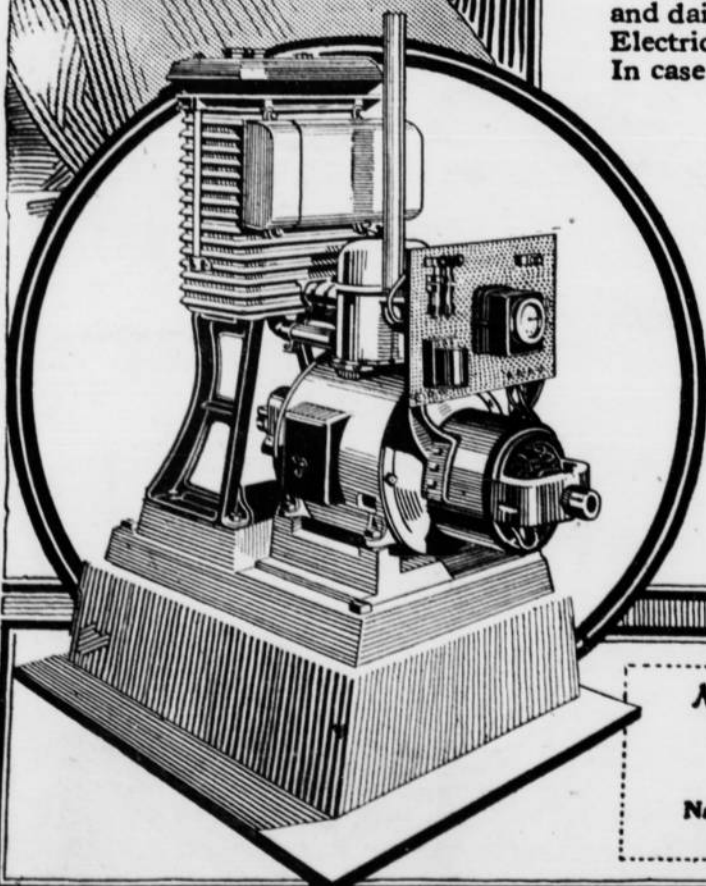
Melotte, 6 Models—15 Sizes



Lister Premier—7 Sizes



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